THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

VOL. XXI. ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1907. NO. 15

CONFESSES HE AIDED IN PLOT

Charles Black Tells How, After Release From Jail, He Smuggled Tools

IS SON OF RICH MERCHANT

Says in Confession One Prisoner Wrote Note to Hardware Store While Another Gave Him $1.50 to Get Tools

Charles Black, aged 22, a Belgian lad who had been in Waukegan a year, Friday morning confessed that just an hour after he had been released from serving a ten day sentence for chicken stealing, he had brought six saws and a file into the county jail to aid in the planned wholesale delivery of the prisoners.

Arrested on a clue furnished by one of the men he would have aided, John Vincent, he is the means of directly fastening the guilt for the attempted jail breaking on George Straub, now serving a sentence n Joliet for grand larceny, and on Vincent himself.

At the same time Black blasts forever his hopes of marrying a pretty Belgian girl whose heart is broken, and is running chances of letting his disgrace be known by his father, a wealthy Belgian merchant.

Black, he confessed is an assumed name his real name being Frank Reckloen.

The plot to effect the wholesale delivery of the prisoners in the county jail, including two murderers, became known generally and Friday morning came to a climax. Sheriff Griffin admitted that John Vincent and James Melloy had revealed to Deputy Sheriff Thayer a plot on the part of Straub to saw his way through the bars to freedom last Friday. The two alleged that they had caught Straub and scared him off.

At the same time Sheriff Griffin was on his way to Joliet with Straub who began an indeterminate sentence for grand larceny Tuesday, and Straub was telling him how Melloy and Vincent had plotted to escape.

In the stories that the trio told the sheriff got a clue to the effect that an alleged chicken thief had concealed files and saws with which to escape in a bag of fruit which he had brought to the prisoners. It was thus easy to affix the guilt for this part of the plot on Black, who was arrested. He had just completed a ten days sentence.

Here is Black's story, told after the officers arrested him at the home of Arthur Bray on Utica street, where he had secured work about the place:

On Thursday the 21, when I left the jail after serving my sentence, Vincent came to me and told me that, when I got out, I should take a note to Lanyon's hardware store where I would be given a package. Straub handed me $1.50 to pay for the package and when I got out, I went there and delivered the note. I was handed the package (which later turned out to be saws and the file) and I took it back to the jail.

Mr. Thayer let me in and when I took up a package of fruit I handed in the saws which I got at Lanyon's.

I did not open the package so did not know what it contained. Vincent promised me that he would give me $200 or $300 when he got out, and he explained that he was going to saw his way out of jail at once. He said he would give me the money and then, for the first time, I knew the package contained something which would help them get out of jail. Yes, I was sorry then, but I had done it and could't help it then.

The only ones who talked to me about it were Vincent and Straub. Melloy never had anything to do with it.

I had fifteen cents left after buying the saws and the fruit and I kept that myself. I have told the whole truth and will tell it again when you want me to.

A warrant was sworn out against Black charging him with seeking to aid in the escape of the prisoners of the jail, and he was bound to the grand jury in bonds of $300, waiving examination before Justice Hope.

Savage Sense of Humor.

Lecturing on New Guinea, A. H. Dunning said he once offered a native some smelling salts. After going through extraordinary contortions the native went away, returning soon with another native whom he compelled to make acquaintance with the salts. The two brought a third, and so on until the whole village had been victimized. The savages watched each new sufferer with the keenest delight and took good care not to let him know what fate awaited him.

J. A. JACOBSON WINS MEDAL

Lake Forest Young Man, Now a Racine Resident, Gets Oratorical Trophy

In the presence of 800 people, including church heads and officials of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, Sunday afternoon at the First Baptist church, Waukegan, J. A. Jacobson, a young man of Racine, Wis., pronounced an oration on temperance that won him the grand diamond trophy, a medal valued at $50. The contest was the first of the kind ever held in Waukegan.

Guests of honor were Lillian M. N. Stevens, national president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union; Anna M. Gordon, national secretary, and Adelia Carman, chairman of the national medal contest work.

Other contestants were five young women of Waukegan and vicinity, Jacobson being the only male contestant.

Rarely has a contest of such merit been held in Lake county, all of the contestants doing themselve great credit and earning the plaudits of the great audience, 600 of whom were seated, 200 were standing, and fully 200 or 300 had been turned away because they could not get even standing room.

Mr. Jacobson, who formerly resided at Lake Forest, but who has removed to Racine and taken unto himself a wife since the last contest in which he participated, was the first speaker on the program.

His effort was a serious one in the nature of an oration and he pronounced it faultlessly.

The next contestant to speak was Miss Gilbert, who did splendidly, as did Miss Mason with No. 3, which earned an honorable mention from the judges.

Miss Brewer's selection was dignified and full of dramatic climaxes and scored. Miss Bastian followed her in "The Hunter's Child." This effort attracted great applause and earned itself a warm place as did the manner in which the young woman delivered it.

Miss Helen Sells was last, No. 6, with a fine piece which she delivered with grace and ability.

BURGLARS LOOT RESIDENCE OF DR. TOMBAUGH

A clever and daring burglary was that of the Dr. L. H. Tombaugh residence at 419 Grand avenue, Waukegan, Friday afternoon.

While Mrs. Tombaugh was out calling, between 2 and 5:30 in the afternoon, thieves entered the residence either by lifting a rear window or by crawling though a cellar window and made away with the following articles.

Belonging to the Tombaughs, silver knives and forks, napkin rings, spoonholders and plated ware, $7 or $8 in cash, taken from Mrs. Tombaugh's pocket book. Other articles of value:

Belonging to G. S. Wendt, an employe of the North Shore Electric Company, a pair of buttons and a moonstone stud.

Mrs. Tombaugh returned to the residence at about 5:30 and found a rear window open, while drawers of the cabinets, desks and bureaus had been opened and gone through, although there was no ruinous ransacking.

Upstairs, in Wendt's room, later was found Mrs. Tombaugh's pocket book, empty. It had been taken from the drawer of a library desk downstairs, rifled and thrown away upstairs while the thief rifled Wendt's room.

The total value of the plunder is estimated at $100 or more.

The thief is believed to have worked with the telephone, calling up the residence, getting no answer, presuming that it was empty of people for the time being and looting it at his leisure.

Rates of Postage on Post Cards and Postal Cards Mailed Under Cover of Envelopes

Post cards and postal cards mailed under cover of sealed envelopes (transparent or otherwise) are chargeable with postage at the first-class rate—two cents an ounce or fraction thereof. If inclosed in unsealed envelopes, they are subject to postage according to the character of the message—at the first-class rate if wholly or partly in writing, or the third-class rate (one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof) if entirely in print; and the postage should be affixed to the envelopes covering the same.

Postage stamps affixed to such cards in closed envelopes having an opening exposing the stamps cannot be recognized in payment of postage thereon.

However, where such cards, properly addressed and prepaid—bearing no matter rendering them unmailable under Postmaster-General's Orders Nos. 146 (par. 5) and 539 (par. 4) when sent openly in the mails—are inclosed in envelopes, it will be assumed that they were inadvertently placed under cover, and they may be removed therefrom and dispatched without additional payment of postage.

MAY IMPEACH WITNESS

Interview of Waukegan Newspaper Man With Mitchell to be Questioned

NEW TRIAL AT DEC. TERM

If Coroner's Inquest Testimony Speaks Truth Prisoner May be Freed by Aid Furnished by Municipal League

Sensational developments are expected in the arguments leading to a new trial for Harold Mitchell at this, the December term of the circuit court.

Attempts will be made to impeach the testimony of Wm. J. Smith, editor of the Waukegan Daily Gazette, a mysterious man who was a prisoner in the county jail at the time when Smith got his alleged interview with Mitchell being the means of impeachment, according to word from Zion City.

Smith testified that Mitchell had told him how he, Mitchell, had twisted the limbs of the murdered Mrs. Greenhalgh, and how he, Mitchell had aided in her death.

The point attacked is that Mitchell touched the murdered woman's limbs, as the testimony at the coroner's inquest shows that Mrs. Mitchell and Walter Greenhalgh attended to this part of the fantastic and horrible ceremonies attendant upon the death.

The Zion City Municipal league has taken up the fight and after having raised funds for transcribing the evidence in the last trial in which Mitchell was convicted but not sentenced has succeeded in raking up the unknown.

The witness may be Charles Sansom, free love leader and arch fanatic, who it is said was in the jail when Mitchell was first brought there. There is nothing positive about this however, and the Municipal league is said to be keeping the identity of its witness a close secret.

The witness who was confined in the county jail at the time of the Smith interview, or who was visiting there at the same time, is expected, it is said, to testify that Smith's story on the witness stand at the last hearing was a fabrication, made up of everything that he ever heard or read about the Greenhalg case.

The defense has long sought such a witness as the unknown, but its move actually to impeach testimony as alleged is a new one.

The principal move of the defense for a new trial will be that Smith's name was not listed as that of a witness in the indictment as the regular form prescribes, and there was no notice to the defense that Smith would be called to the stand.

The entrance of the Municipal League is also a new feature in the defense and shows how the fanatics of Zion are to fight for their own kind.

RAIN WAS SURE TO COME.

Farmer So Certain That He Was Rather Unduly Impressive.

A New York man who had been summering in the White mountains, on his return to town, told of an encounter with a New Hampshire farmer. It was late in September, and it was almost time for the equinox, or "line storm," as the natives call it. The city man was planning a certain trip on his motor cycle, but the morning on which he had been intending to start was so gray and overcast that he felt some hesitation about setting out. He was trying to persuade himself out of this feeling, even though his better judgment was against him. The mountains were veiled in wreaths of mist and cloud that had settled down almost to their bases. He is getting his wheel ready, when one of the near-by farmers came up and loaned over the fence, watching him. "I s'pose ye don't mind gettin' some wet," he finally insinuated. "Oh, I don't believe it's going to rain," answered the optimist, jauntily. "It looks a bit threatening, but I think it will clear up by noon, so I'm going to start just the same." The farmer was silent a moment, then he pointed solemnly toward the clouds, which had entirely shut out from view the mighty mountain four miles away. "Young man," he said impressively as he pointed. "Look thar. When the cloud settles down over Passaconaway, God A'mighty couldn't stop the rain!"

Comedy Sketch Team.

Nevertheless and notwithstanding. Two words that a newspaper paragrapher uses when he can't think of anything else.—Puck.

SIGHT TO MOVE HEART OF STONE

Sick Man Lies Dying While his Wife and Children Starve Before his Eyes

FORGET FOREIGN MISSIONS

And Help Home Sufferers—Shack Not Fit for Human Beings House Starving and Illy Clad Family

Picture a middle aged man lying at death's door, unable to move a muscle, a wife, half clothed, with three little children hardly able to walk crying around her begging for something to eat. This is the scene that Captain Cook of the Volunteers of America looked upon Monday evening on Marion street in the city of Waukegan.

Lying upon a bed that would hardly fit in the room lay a man suffering with pneumonia, a man who had before his sickness made good wages, a man who had always looked after his family, a man who was and is destitute lying at death's door, dying while his mind is filled with floating visions of his wife whom he had sworn to protect and care for.

She stood sadly on wondering how she could get something to eat for herself and her three small children.

Captain Cook states that he has seen many sights in his career but that he has never seen anything quite as pathetic as this scene.

The family are foreigners, moneyless, without food, without coal, without a bed to sleep in, still they look on and seem to have hopes that their husband and father may get better to look after the needs of the family.

Captain Cook was stopped on the streets in the afternoon Monday and was informed of the destitute condition of this particular family which lives on the corner of South avenue and Marion street in a little shack that is not fit to be rented.

He lost no time but immediately went to the home where he found the family in the condition described above. He immediately asked the county for aid and dove into his own pocket and bought meat bread and supplies.

The family it seems has not had anything to eat for some time. The captain had no more than given the eatables to the kind hearted mother than she immidiately gave the three half clothed children something to eat, and they eat greedily.

The captain found that the poor old man was being attended by one of Waukegan's kindhearted doctors who was giving his services and his medicine free of charge.

The captain on looking over the house found that there was but one bed for these five people to sleep in.

The poor sick man would have to lie idle and watch his wife and the three children crawl in beside him without being able to move from the middle of the bed.

People in general should, according to Captain Cook, forget that there is anything like a foreign mission and call for people to aid in the protection of its own people in a destitute condition.

The captain intends to take a bed, mattress and bed clothes to the scene and will be glad to get any donations that people care to give to the support of these destitute people.

ZION CITY TO CLEAR MORE DEBTS

It will no doubt be cheering news to many lease holders in Zion City to know that within the next week or so, in all probability, Receiver Hately will lift practically all the remaining mortgages on the subdivided land in Zion City.

This represents a transaction of about $80,000 and while this amount will not all be paid in cash, some of the indebtedness being transferred to outlaying land, it will have the effect to free from incumbrance very many homes in that city, the owners of which have felt more or less nervous about the big underlaying mortgages against their homes.

The two largest holders of mortgages who will be satisfied are Mrs. Durkin and Mr. Hiram Ferry.

Frenchman Clings to Land.

There are upward of 8,000,000 separate freeholds in France, as compared with about 300,000 in Great Britain, a fact which in itself speaks volumes. A Frenchman will part with anything rather than land.

Reigns of English Monarchs.

The average duration of the reign of English monarchs for the last 600 years has been twenty-one years.

FREE TRIP TO CHAMPAIGN

Sons and Daughters of Farmers Will Get Novel Award for Essays

Boys and girls of Lake county, the annual farmer's institute has an announcement of interest to every one of you, particularly to those who reside outside of Waukegan and are in touch with farming conditions.

To the young man or young woman under 21 years of age who will write the best essay or oration on home making or farm life the institute will award as a prize a trip to the annual state corn show at Champaign in February. The young men are to write on farm life, the young women on home life.

Novel as the award is, it will be worth going after as it will include all expenses, transportation, admission to the show, board and lodging and "trimmings."

The great corn show lasts two days and besides being held in honor of King Corn in all his glory is devoted to beef judging, dairying, domestic science and other matters of interest to the farmers or to the agriculturally inclined.

The award of the excursion to Champaign was decided upon at the meeting of the executive committee of the farmer's institute Saturday with Superintendent of County Schools Simson.

The local institute will be held January 7 and 8 at Grayslake.

INJURED BY SPEEDING AUTOMOBILE

Johnnie Morrison of Half Day, was severely injured Friday evening while on his way home with a horse and buggy, after spending the afternoon at the home of friends. Morrison was driving slowly along the road leading to his home when an automobile bore down upon him, scaring his horse and eventually upsetting the buggy, severely injuring Morrison.

Morrison was picked up by the driver of the auto, a man by the name of Weston, who states that he is a representative of the Chicago Journal, who carried the unfortunate lad to Half Day where Dr. Galloway of Libertyville was summoned.

The lad remaided unconscious for some hours.

As yet no steps have been taken to arrest the driver of the automobile for speeding, but it is thought that this will follow after the boy is well enough to tell his story.

DAYLIGHT HOLD-UP IN WAUKEGAN

Fifteen minutes before he intended to take a train for Minnesota in search of work, Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Waukegan, an unknown Austrian was held up near the north city limits along the Northwestern tracks and robbed of his ticket and $42 in cash.

Yeggmen are suspected of the job. Driven out of Chicago or making toward it, they are believed, Saturday and Sunday, to have invaded Waukegan and to be accountable for the two or three small robberies that marked these two days.

The Austrian, whose name was not filed with the police and who is now believed to have left on the first train Saturday evening, went down to the Northwestern depot at 1:30 Saturday afternoon and finding that his train would not come in for some time, made up his mind to take a walk north along the railroad tracks.

At a point that he describes as fifteen or twenty minutes' walk north along the track he told the police a man sprang at him from the side of the track.

In the man's hand was a revolver.

"Hands up," he said grimly, "or I'll shoot."

At the same time he was joined by a pal who proceeded to loot the Austrian's pockets. The plunder the two got consisted of a ticket to Minnesota valued at $11.45 and $42 in cash.

The two yeggmen then ordered their victim to go south and leveling the gun at him, backed away until they were at a safe distance when they broke into a run and were soon out of sight on the flat, where small brush and trees are numerous.

While the robbery took place near 2 in the afternoon, it was not reported to the police until near 6 in the evening, when it was too late to get any clue to the identity of the yeggmen or to capture them.

Terms That Seem Strange.

There are many puzzling differences between Scottish and English law terms. For instance, bankruptcy is in Scotland "an act of sequestration," a solicitor is either a "writer" or a "law agent," the argument in a case is the "debate," and assizes is the jury, a wrongdoer is a "delinquent," an idiot—in Scottish law—is "a fatuous person," and a burglary is (with true Scottish caution), "housebreaking with an aggravation." Finally, an author is, in Scotland, not a person who writes, but the vender or seller of real property, from whom the title to it is derived.

SEEK BOY'S BODY

Silver Lake Being Dragged for Body of Anthony Fredson, Former High School Boy

FIND PAPERS ON SHORE

Boy Has Been Missing and it is Feared He Has Either Committed Suicide or Has Been Accidentally Drowned

People living in the vicinity of Silver Lake have been dragging in the lake for the body of a young man supposed to be Anthony Fredson of Pleasant Prairie, a former student of the Kenosha high school who it is thought was drowned in the lake on Wednesday evening of last week.

Thursday morning Justice Bluim of Salem, telephoned to the sheriff that the body of Fredson had been found in the lake, but that proved to be a mistake and no trace of Fredson or his body has as yet been found. Young Fredson had been living with his father Jorgen Fredson in the town of Pleasant Prairie and it is said that he had been missing from his home for only a short time. Wednesday afternoon a young man said to answer the description of Fredson, was seen walking along the shores of the lake. Later in the evening an insurance policy and a lot of other papers evidently belonging to Fredson were found on the shore of the lake.

Fredson was nineteen years of age and is said to be a boy of unusual temperament

He was formerly a student of the Kenosha high school, but he gave up his school work some time ago and has since been working at the home of his father. Fredson had been at work on an invention and it is thought possible that his mind might have become deranged by constant work on this invention and that he wandered away from home.

Samuel Fredson his brother, went to Silver Lake on Thursday to make some effort to solve the mystery of the finding of the papers belonging to his brother.

The people in the Silver Lake neighborhood seem to be convinced that the boy was drowned on Wednesday, as they claim that he acted so queerly that they watched for his return from the shores of the lake but that he was not seen later in the evening. No trace of Fredson's hat or clothing has been found about the lake and the friends of the boy hold that even if he was drowned his hat would be found floating on the lake. It is possible that the boy threw the papers on the bank of the lake in order to give the impression that he was drowned and then went to some other part of the county. The search for him is still being continued.

NOV. WEATHER REPORT.

Furnished by J. C. James, Jr., Local Weather Man

Nov. 1907—Coldest day, 14 on the 16th. Warmest day, 56 on the 27th. Rainfall, 1.87. Average temperature, 36.33.

Nov. 1906—Coldest day, 20 on the 14th Warmest day, 64 on the 8th. Rainfall, 3.10. Average temperature, 37.82.

Nov. 1905—Coldest day, 8 on the 30th. Warmest day, 63 on the 28th. Rainfall, 1.70. Average temperature, 37.82.

Nov. 1904—Coldest day, 15 on the 30th. Warmest day, 69 on the 3rd. Rainfall, 75.010. Average temperature, 39 89.

Nov. 1903—Coldest day, 3 on the 20th. Warmest day, 69 on the 3rd. Rainfall, 70.100. Average temperature, 34.06.

Nov. 1902—Coldest day, 18 on the 28th. Warmest day, 68 on the 2nd. Rainfall, 1.80. Average temperature, 42.61.

Nov. 1901—Coldest day, 13 on the 7th. Warmest day, 70 on the 1st. Rainfall, 66.100. Average temperature, 35.

Parish Registers.

I was once being shown round a village church in the Eastern Counties, and was solemnly informed by the somewhat garrulous parish clerk that the registers went back to the time of William the Conqueror, says J. F. Williams in The Treasury. Lest the same startling opinion may be held by others, let me hasten to say that parish registers were unknown in England before the end of Henry VIII's reign, and happy is that parish which still possesses its records even from that date. For our earlier registers have certainly had a very checkered career, and when we read the story of the treatment which has been meted out to them during the three or four centuries of their existence, we can only wonder that they exist in such numbers as they do.

TIE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

CAUSES OF THE PRESENT FINANCIAL CONDITIONS IS MADE THE CHIEF TOPIC.

SUGGESTS REMEDIES FOR ILLS

CONTROL OF CORPORATIONS AND RAILROADS TO PREVENT OVERCAPITALIZATION.

Believes This Would Solve the Problem Together with Provision for More Elastic Currency—Recommends Postal Banks and Asks for Legislation Along Many Lines.

Washington, Dec. 3. — President Roosevelt's annual message to congress is a voluminous document of nearly 30,000 words, by far the longest message he has ever submitted to congress. The opening subject of the message is the financial condition of the country, and for which the president lays much of the blame upon unscrupulous stock speculators, and says:

"In any large body of men, however, there are certain to be some who are dishonest, and if the conditions are such that these men prosper or commit their misdeeds with impunity, their example is a very evil thing for the community. Where these men are business men of great sagacity and of temperament both unscrupulous and reckless, and where the conditions are such that they act without supervision or control and at first without effective check from public opinion, they delude many innocent people into making investments or embarking in kinds of business that are really unsound. When the misdeeds of these successfully dishonest men are discovered, suffering comes not only upon them, but upon the innocent men whom they have misled. It is a painful awakening, whenever it occurs; and, naturally, when it does occur those who suffer are apt to forget that the longer it was deferred the more painful it would be. In the effort to punish the guilty it is both wise and proper to endeavor so far as possible to minimize the distress of those who have been misled by the guilty. Yet it is not possible to refrain because of such distress from striving to put an end to the misdeeds that are the ultimate causes of the suffering, and, as a means to this end, where possible to punish those responsible for them. There may be honest differences of opinion as to many governmental policies; but surely there can be no such differences as to the need of unflinching perseverance in the war against successful dishonesty."

He quotes at length from his message of last year in which he advocated federal control of corporations doing interstate business, and believes that in such control would be found the remedy for overcapitalization and stock speculation which he believes have brought about the present financial conditions. He says:

"Our steady aim should be by legislation, cautiously and carefully undertaken, but resolutely persevered in, to assert the sovereignty of the national government by affirmative action.

"This is only in form an innovation. In substance it is merely a restoration; for from the earliest time such regulation of industrial activities has been recognized in the action of the law-making bodies; and all that I propose is to meet the changed conditions in such manner as will prevent the commonwealth abdicating the power it has always possessed, not only in this country, but also in England before and since this country became a separate nation.

Federal Control of Railroads Is Favored.

"No small part of the trouble that we have comes from carrying to an extreme the national virtue of self-reliance, of independence in initiative and action. It is wise to conserve this virtue and to provide for its fullest exercise, compatible with seeing that liberty does not become a liberty to wrong others. Unfortunately, this is the kind of liberty that the lack of all effective regulation inevitably breeds. The founders of the constitution provided that the national government should have complete and sole control of interstate commerce. There was then practically no interstate business save such as was conducted by water, and this the national government at once proceeded to regulate in thoroughgoing and effective fashion. Conditions have now so wholly changed that the interstate commerce by water is insignificant compared with the amount that goes by land, and almost all big business concerns are now engaged in interstate commerce. As a result, it can be but partially and imperfectly controlled or regulated by the action of any one of the several states; such action inevitably tending to be either too drastic or else too lax, and in either case ineffective for purposes of justice. Only the national government can in thoroughgoing fashion exercise the needed control. This does not mean that there should be any extension of federal authority, for such authority already exists under the constitution in amplest and most far-reaching form; but it does mean that there should be an extension of federal activity. This is not advocating centralization. It is merely looking facts in the face, and realizing that centralization in business has already come and can not be avoided or undone, and that the public at large can only protect itself from certain evil effects of this business centralization by providing better methods for the exercise of control through the authority already centralized in the national government by the constitution itself. There must be no halt in the healthy constructive course of action which this nation has elected to pursue, and has steadily pursued, during the last six years, as shown both in the legislation of the congress and the administration of the law by the department of justice. The most vital need is in connection with the railroads. As to these, in my judgment there should now be either a national incorporation act or a law licensing railway companies to engage in interstate commerce upon certain conditions. The law should be so framed as to give to the interstate commerce commission power to pass upon the future issue of securities, while ample means should be provided to enable the commission, whenever in its judgment it is necessary, to make a physical valuation of any railroad. As I stated in my message to the congress a year ago, railroads should be given power to enter into agreements, subject to these agreements being made public in minute detail and to the consent of the interstate commerce commission being first obtained. Until the national government assumes proper control of interstate commerce, in the exercise of the authority it already possesses, it will be impossible either to give to or to get from the railroads full justice. The railroads and all other great corporations will do well to recognize that this control must come; the only question is as to what governmental body can most wisely exercise it. The courts will determine the limits within which the federal authority can exercise it, and there will still remain ample work within each state for the railway commission of that state; and the national interstate commerce commission will work in harmony with the several state commissions, each within its own province, to achieve the desired end.

Control of Interstate Business Concerns Urged.

"Moreover, in my judgment there should be additional legislation looking to the proper control of the great business concerns engaged in interstate business, this control to be exercised for their own benefit and prosperity no less than for the protection of investors and of the general public. As I have repeatedly said in messages to congress and elsewhere, experience has definitely shown not merely the unwisdom but the futility of endeavoring to put a stop to all business combinations. Modern industrial conditions are such that combination is not only necessary but inevitable. It is so in the world of business just as it is so in the world of labor, and it is as idle to desire to put an end to all corporations, to all big combinations of capital, as to desire to put an end to combinations of labor. Corporation and labor union alike have come to stay. Each if properly managed is a source of good and not evil. Whenever in either there is evil, it should be promptly held to account; but it should receive hearty encouragement so long as it is properly managed. It is profoundly immoral to put or keep on the statute books a law, nominally in the interest of public morality, that really puts a premium upon public immorality, by undertaking to forbid honest men from doing what must be done under modern business conditions, so that the law itself provides that its own infraction must be the condition precedent upon business success. To aim at the accomplishment of too much usually means the accomplishment of too little, and often the doing of positive damage.

"The antitrust law should not be repealed; but it should be made both more efficient and more in harmony with actual conditions. It should be so amended as to forbid only the kind of combination which does harm to the general public, such amendment to be accompanied by, or to be an incident of, a grant of supervisory power to the government over these big corporations engaged in interstate business. This should be accompanied by provision for the compulsory publication of accounts and the subjection of books and papers to the inspection of the government officials. A beginning has already been made for such supervision by the establishment of the bureau of corporations.

"The antitrust law should not prohibit combinations that do no injustice to the public, still less those the existence of which is on the whole of benefit to the public. But even if this feature of the law were abolished, there would remain as an equally objectionable feature the difficulty and delay now incident to its enforcement. The government must now submit to irksome and repeated delays before obtaining a final decision of the courts upon proceedings instituted, and even a favorable decree may mean an empty victory. Moreover, to attempt to control these corporations by lawsuits means to impose upon both the department of justice and the courts an impossible burden; it is not feasible to carry on more than a limited number of such suits. Such a law to be really effective must of course be administered by an executive body, and not merely by means of lawsuits. The design should be to prevent the abuses incident to the creation of unhealthy and improper combinations, instead of waiting until they are in existence and then attempting to destroy them by civil or criminal proceedings.

Investing Public Should Be Amply Safeguarded.

"The congress has the power to charter corporations to engage in interstate and foreign commerce, and a general law can be enacted under the provisions of which existing corporations could take out federal charters and new federal corporations could be created. An essential provision of such a law should be a method of predetermining by some federal board or commission whether the applicant for a federal charter was an association or combination within the restrictions of the federal law. Provision should also be made for complete publicity in all matters affecting the public and complete protection to the investing public and the shareholders in the matter of issuing corporate securities. If an incorporation law is not deemed advisable, a license act for big interstate corporations might be enacted; or a combination of the two might be tried. The supervision established might be analogous to that now exercised over national banks. At least, the antitrust act should be supplemented by specific prohibitions of the methods which experience has shown have been of most service in enabling monopolistic combinations to crush out competition. The real owners of a corporation should be compelled to do business in their own name. The right to hold stock in other corporations should hereafter be denied to interstate corporations, unless on approval by the proper government officials, and a prerequisite to such approval should be the listing with the government of all owners and stockholders, both by the corporation owning such stock and by the corporations in which such stock is owned.

"To confer upon the national government, in connection with the amendment I advocate in the antitrust law, power of supervision over big business concerns engaged in interstate commerce, would benefit them as it has benefited the national banks. In the recent business crisis it is noteworthy that the institutions which failed were institutions which were not under the supervision and control of the national government. Those which were under national control stood the test.

"National control of the kind above advocated would be to the benefit of every well-managed railway. From the standpoint of the public there is need for additional tracks, additional terminals, and improvements in the actual handling of the railroads, and all this as rapidly as possible. Ample, safe, and speedy transportation facilities are even more necessary than cheap transportation. Therefore, there is need for the investment of money which will provide for all these things while at the same time securing as fas as is possible better wages and shorter hours for their employes. Therefore, while there must be just and reasonable regulation of rates, we should be the first to protest against any arbitrary and unthinking movement to cut them down without the fullest and most careful consideration of all interests concerned and of the actual needs of the situation. Only a special body of men acting for the national government under authority conferred upon it by the congress is competent to pass judgment on such a matter.

Greater Elasticity in Currency Is Urged.

The president quotes extensively from his last message in dealing with the direct subject of currency legislation, and says:

"I again urge on the congress the need of immediate attention to this matter. We need a greater elasticity in our currency; provided, of course, that we recognize the even greater need of a safe and secure currency. There must always be the most rigid examination by the national authorities. Provision should be made for an emergency currency. The emergency issue should, of course, be made with an effective guaranty, and upon conditions carefully prescribed by the government. Such emergency issue must be based on adequate securities approved by the government, and must be issued under a heavy tax. This would permit currency being issued when the demand for it was urgent, while securing its retirement as the demand fell off. It is worth investigating to determine whether officers and directors of national banks should ever be allowed to loan to themselves. Trust companies should be subject to the same supervision as banks; legislation to this effect should be enacted for the District of Columbia and the territories.

"Yet we must also remember that even the wisest legislation on the subject can only accomplish a certain amount. No legislation can by any possibility guarantee the business community against the results of speculative folly any more than it can guarantee an individual against the results of his extravagance. When an individual mortgages his house to buy an automobile he invites disaster; and when wealthy men, or men who pose as such, or are unscrupulously or foolishly eager to become such, indulge in reckless speculation—especially if it is accompanied by dishonesty—they jeopardize not only their own future but the future of all their innocent fellow-citizens, for they expose the whole business community to panic and distress."

He advises against any general tariff legislation this session of congress, and says:

"In a country of such phenomenal growth as ours it is probably well that every dozen years or so the tariff laws should be carefully scrutinized so as to see that no excessive or improper benefits are conferred thereby, that proper revenue is provided, and that our foreign trade is encouraged. There must always be as a minimum a tariff which will not only allow for the collection of an ample revenue but which will at least make good the difference in cost of production here and abroad; that is, the difference in the labor cost here and abroad, for the well-being of the wage-worker must ever be a cardinal point of American policy. The question should be approached purely from a business standpoint; both the time and the manner of the change being such as to arouse the minimum of agitation and disturbance in the business world, and to give the least play for selfish and factional motives. The sole consideration should be to see that the sum total of changes represent the public good. This means that the subject cannot with wisdom be dealt with in the year preceding a presidential election, because as a matter of fact experience has conclusively shown that at such a time it is impossible to get men to treat it from the standpoint of the public good. In my judgment the wise time to deal with the matter is immediately after such election."

He asks for the repeal of the tariff on paper and wood pulp.

He reviews and enlarges upon his previous recommendations for the enactment of federal inheritance and income tax laws.

Attention is called to the prosecution of wealthy offenders against the national laws, and in this connection he asks that the laws under which these prosecutions are brought be strengthened and made more definite.

The Use and the Abuse of Injunctions.

"Instances of abuse in the granting of injunctions in labor disputes continue to occur, and the resentment in the minds of those who feel that their rights are being invaded and their liberty of action and of speech unwarrantably restrained continues to grow. Much of the attack on the use of the process of injunction is wholly without warrant; but I am constrained to express the belief that for some of it there is warrant. This question is becoming more and more of prime importance, and unless the courts will themselves deal with it in effective manner, it is certain ultimately to demand some form of legislative action. It would be most unfortunate for our social welfare if we should permit many honest and law-abiding citizens to feel that they had just cause for regarding our courts with hostility. I earnestly commend to the attention of the congress this matter, so that some way may be devised which will limit the abuse of injunctions and protect those rights which from time to time it unwarrantably invades. Moreover, discontent is often expressed with the use of the process of injunction by the courts, not only in labor disputes, but where state laws are concerned. I refrain from discussion of this question as I am informed that it will soon receive the consideration of the supreme court."

Of other legislation in the interest of labor he favors federal inspection of railroads; providing limited but definite compensation for accidents to all workmen employed in any way by the government, and says:

"The constitutionality of the employers' liability act passed by the preceding congress has been carried before the courts. In two jurisdictions the law has been declared unconstitutional, and in three jurisdictions its constitutionality has been affirmed. The question has been carried to the supreme court, the case has been heard by that tribunal, and a decision is expected at an early date. In the event that the court should affirm the constitutionality of the act, I urge further legislation along the lines advocated in my message to the preceding congress. The practice of putting the entire burden of loss of life or limb upon the victim or the victim's family is a form of social injustice in which the United States stands in unenviable prominence. In both our federal and our state legislation we have, with few exceptions, scarcely gone farther than the repeal of the fellow-servant principle of the old law of liability, and in some of our states even this slight modification of a complete outgrown principle has not yet been secured."

He favors the extension of the eight-hour law to all departments of the government, and to all work carried on by the government. He urges legislation for the compulsory investigation of industrial disputes, and says:

"The need for some provision for such investigation was forcibly illustrated during the past summer. A strike of telegraph operators seriously interfered with telegraphic communication, causing great damage to business interests and serious inconvenience to the general public. Appeals were made to me from many parts of the country, from city councils, from boards of trade, from chambers of commerce, and from labor organizations, urging that steps be taken to terminate the strike. Everything that could with any propriety be done by a representative of the government was done without avail, and for weeks the public stood by and suffered without recourse of any kind. Had the machinery existed and had there been authority for compulsory investigation of the dispute, the public would have been placed in possession of the merits of the controversy, and public opinion would probably have brought about prompt adjustment.

"It is idle to hold that without good laws evils such as child labor, as the over-working of women, as the failure to protect employes from loss of life or limb, can be effectively reached, any more than the evils of rebates and stock-watering can be reached without good laws. To fail to stop these practices by legislation means to force honest men into them, because otherwise the dishonest who surely will take advantage of them will have everything their own way. If the states will correct these evils, well and good; but the nation must stand ready to aid them.

Inland Waterway Systems Should Be Developed.

"The conservation of our national resources and their proper use constitute the fundamental problem which underlies almost every other problem of our national life. We must maintain for our civilization the adequate material basis without which that civilization cannot exist. We must show foresight, we must look ahead. As a nation we not only enjoy a wonderful measure of present prosperity but if this prosperity is used aright it is an earnest of future success such as no other nation will have. The reward of foresight for this nation is great and easily foretold. But there must be the look ahead, there must be a realization of the fact that to waste, to destroy, our natural resources, to skin and exhaust the land instead of using it so as to increase its usefulness, will result in undermining in the days of our children the very prosperity which we ought by right to hand down to them amplified and developed. For the last few years, through several agencies, the government has been endeavoring to get our people to look ahead and to substitute a planned and orderly development of our resources in place of a haphazard striving for immediate profit. Our great river systems should be developed as national water highways; the Mississippi, with its tributaries, standing first in importance, and the Columbia second, although there are many others of importance on the Pacific and Atlantic and the gulf slopes. The national government should undertake this work, and I hope a beginning will be made in the present congress; and the greatest of all our rivers, the Mississippi, should receive especial attention. From the Great Lakes to the mouth of the Mississippi there should be a deep waterway, with deep waterways leading from it to the east and the west. Such a waterway would practically mean the extension of our coast line into the very heart of our country. It would be of incalculable benefit to our people. If begun at once it can be carried through in time appreciably to relieve the congestion of our great freight-carrying lines of railroads. The work should be systematically and continuously carried forward in accordance with some well-conceived plan. The main streams should be improved to the highest point of efficiency before the improvement of the branches is attempted; and the work should be kept free from every taint of recklessness or jobbery."

Attention is called to the work of irrigation and reclamation of government lands. In the same connection he asks for a revision of the public land laws along the lines proposed by the public lands commission. Believes the government should increase its efforts to conserve our forests and should increase by purchase the existing forest preserves. On the subject of the natural resources of the nation he says:

"In the eastern United States the mineral fuels have already passed into the hands of large private owners, and those of the west are rapidly following. It is obvious that these fuels should be conserved and not wasted, and it would be well to protect the people against unjust and extortionate prices, so far as that can still be done. What has been accomplished in the great oil fields of the Indian Territory by the action of the administration offers a striking example of the good results of such a policy. In my judgment the government should have the right to keep the fee of the coal, oil and gas fields in its own possession and to lease the rights to develop them under proper regulations; or else, if the congress will not adopt this method, the coal deposits should be sold under limitations, to conserve them as public utilities, the right to mine coal being separated from the title to the soil. The regulations should permit coal lands to be worked in sufficient quantity by the several corporations. The present limitations have been absurd, excessive, and serve no useful purpose, and often render it necessary that there should be either fraud or else abandonment of the work of getting out the coal."

Progress of the Work On the Panama Canal.

"Work on the Panama canal is proceeding in a highly satisfactory manner. In March the total excavation in the Culebra Cut, where effort was chiefly concentrated, was 815,270 cubic yards. In April this was increased to 879,527 cubic yards. There was a considerable decrease in the output for May and June owing partly to the advent of the rainy season and partly to temporary trouble with the steam shovel men over the question of wages. This trouble was settled satisfactorily to all parties and in July the total excavation advanced materially and in August the grand total from all points in the canal prism by steam shovels and dredges exceeded all previous United States records, reaching 1,274,404 cubic yards. In September this record was eclipsed and a total of 1,517,412 cubic yards was removed. Of this amount 1,481,307 cubic yards were from the canal prism and 36,105 cubic yards were from accessory works. These results were achieved in the rainy season with a rainfall in August of 11.89 inches and in September of 11.65 inches. Finally, in October, the record was again eclipsed, the total excavation being 1,868,729 cubic yards; a truly extraordinary record, especially in view of the heavy rainfall, which was 17.1 inches. In fact, experience during the last two rainy seasons demonstrates that the rains are a less serious obstacle to progress than has hitherto been supposed.

"Work on the locks and dams at Gatun, which began actively in March last, has advanced so far that it is thought that masonry work on the locks can be begun within 15 months.

"Last winter bids were requested and received for doing the work of canal construction by contract. None of them was found to be satisfactory and all were rejected. It is the unanimous opinion of the present commission that the work can be done better, more cheaply, and more quickly by the government than by private contractors. Fully 80 per cent. of the entire plant needed for construction has been purchased or contracted for; machine shops have been erected and equipped for making all needed repairs to the plant; many thousands of employes have been secured; an effective organization has been perfected; a recruiting system is in operation which is capable of furnishing more labor than can be used advantageously; employes are well sheltered and well fed; salaries paid are satisfactory, and the work is not only going forward smoothly, but it is producing results far in advance of the most sanguine anticipations. Under these favorable conditions, a change in the method of prosecuting the work would be unwise and unjustifiable, for it would inevitably disorganize existing conditions, check progress, and increase the cost and lengthen the time of completing the canal.

President Recommends Postal Savings Banks.

"I commend to the favorable consideration of the congress a postal savings bank system, as recommended by the postmaster general. The primary object is to encourage among our people economy and thrift and by the use of postal savings banks to give them an opportunity to husband their resources, particularly those who have not the facilities at hand for depositing their money in savings banks. Viewed, however, from the experience of the past few weeks, it is evident that the advantages of such an institution are still more far-reaching. Timid depositors have withdrawn their savings for the time being from national banks; individuals have hoarded their cash and the workingmen their earnings; all of which money has been withdrawn and kept in hiding or in the safe deposit box to the detriment of prosperity. Through the agency of the postal savings banks such money would be restored to the channels of trade, to the mutual benefit of capital and labor.

"I further commend to the congress the consideration of the postmaster general's recommendation for an extension of the parcel post, especially on the rural routes. There are now 38,215 rural routes, serving nearly 15,000,000 people who do not have the advantages of the inhabitants of cities in obtaining their supplies. These recommendations have been drawn up to benefit the farmer and the country storekeeper; otherwise, I should not favor them, for I believe that it is good policy for our government to do everything possible to aid the small town and the country district. It is desirable that the country merchant should not be crushed out.

"The fourth-class postmasters' convention has passed a very strong resolution in favor of placing the fourth-class postmasters under the civil-service law. The administration has already put into effect the policy of refusing to remove any fourth-class postmasters save for reasons connected with the good of the service; and it is endeavoring so far as possible to remove them from the domain of partisan politics. It would be a most desirable thing to put the fourth-class postmasters in the classified service."

He renews his recommendations of last year in regard to Alaska; calls attention to the admission of Oklahoma as a state; urges the importance of providing shipping relief for Hawaii; asks for citizenship for Porto Ricans, and promises submission of Secretary Taft's report on Philippines when that official returns.

He asks for the creation of a bureau of mines; recommends the providing of funds for preserving The Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson; and the erection of a naval monument at Vicksburg.

Corporation Contributions to Campaign Expenses.

"Under our form of government voting is not merely a right but a duty, and, moreover, a fundamental and necessary duty if a man is to be a good citizen. It is well to provide that corporations shall not contribute to presidential or national campaigns, and furthermore to provide for the publication of both contributions and expenditures. There is, however, always danger in laws of this kind, which from their very nature are difficult of enforcement; the danger being lest they be obeyed only by the honest, and disobeyed by the unscrupulous, so as to act only as a penalty upon honest men. Moreover, no such law would hamper an unscrupulous man of unlimited means from buying his own way into office. There is a very radical measure which would, I believe, work a substantial improvement in our system of conducting a campaign, although I am well aware that it will take some time for people to so familiarize themselves with such a proposal as to be willing to consider its adoption. The need for collecting large campaign funds would vanish if congress provided an appropriation for the proper and legitimate expenses of each of the great national parties, an appropriation ample enough to meet the necessity for thorough organization and machinery, which requires a large expenditure of money. Then the stipulation should be made that no party receiving campaign funds from the treasury should accept more than a fixed amount from any individual subscriber or donor; and the necessary publicity for receipts and expenditures could without difficulty be provided."

Wants Improvement in the Ocean Mail Service.

"I call your especial attention to the unsatisfactory condition of our foreign mail service, which, because of the lack of American steamship lines, is now largely done through foreign lines, and which, particularly so far as South and Central America are concerned, is done in a manner which constitutes a serious barrier to the extensions of our commerce.

"The time has come, in my judgment, to set to work seriously to make our ocean mail service correspond more closely with our recent commercial and political development. A beginning was made by the ocean mail act of March 3, 1891, but even at that time the act was known to be inadequate in various particulars. Since that time events have moved rapidly in our history. We have acquired Hawaii, the Philippines, and lesser islands in the Pacific. We are steadily prosecuting the great work of uniting at the isthmus the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific. To a greater extent than seemed probably even a dozen years ago we may look to an American future on the sea worthy of the tradition of our past. As the first step in that direction, and the step most feasible at the present time, I recommend the extension of the ocean mail act of 1891. That act has stood for some years free from successful criticism of its principle and purpose. It was based on theories of the obligations of a great maritime nation, undisputed in our own land and followed by other nations since the beginning of steam navigation. Briefly those theories are, that it is the duty of a first-class power so far as practicable to carry its ocean mails under its own flag; that the fast ocean steamships and their crews, required for such mail service, are valuable auxiliaries to the sea power of a nation. Furthermore, the construction of such steamships insures the maintenance in an efficient condition of the shipyards in which our battleships must be built.

"The expenditure of public money for the performance of such necessary functions of government is certainly warranted, nor is it necessary to dwell upon the incidental benefits to our foreign commerce, to the shipbuilding industry, and to ship owning and navigation which will accompany the discharge of these urgent public duties, though they, too, should have weight."

Asks Increase in Pay for Army Officers and Men.

"The president devotes much space to the affairs of the army, and strongly urges that our regular military organization be kept up to the highest possible standard of efficiency, and says:

"The medical corps should be much greater than the needs of our regular army in war. Yet at present it is smaller than the needs of the service demand even in peace. The Spanish war occurred less than ten years ago. The chief loss we suffered in it was by disease among the regiments which never left the country. At the moment the nation seemed deeply impressed by this fact; yet seemingly it has already been forgotten, for not the slightest effort has been made to prepare a medical corps of sufficient size to prevent the repetition of the same disaster on a much larger scale if we should ever be engaged in a serious conflict.

"But the medical department is not the only department for which increased provision should be made. The rate of pay for the officers should be greatly increased; there is no higher type of citizen than the American regular officer, and he should have a fair reward for his admirable work. There should be a relatively even greater increase in the pay for the enlisted men. An especial provision should be made for establishing grades equivalent to those of warrant officers in the navy, which should be open to the enlisted men who serve sufficiently long and who do their work well. Inducements should be offered sufficient to encourage really good men to make the army a life occupation. The prime needs of our present army is to secure and retain competent noncommissioned officers. This difficulty rests fundamentally on the question of pay. The noncommissioned officer does not correspond with an unskilled laborer; he corresponds to the best type of skilled workman or to the subordinate official in civil institutions. Wages have greatly increased in outside occupations in the last 40 years and the pay of the soldier, like the pay of the officers, should be proportionately increased. The first sergeant of a company, if a good man, must be one of such executive and administrative ability, and such knowledge of his trade, as to be worth far more than we at present pay him. The same is true of the regimental sergeant major. These men should be men who had fully resolved to make the army a life occupation and they should be able to look forward to ample reward; while only men properly qualified should be given a chance to secure these final rewards. The increase over the present pay need not be great in the lower grades for the first one or two enlistments, but the increase should be marked for the noncommissioned officers of the upper grades who serve long enough to make it evident that they intend to stay permanently in the army, while additional pay should be given for high qualifications in target practice.

"Among the officers there should be severe examinations to weed out the unfit up to the grade of major. From that position on appointments should be solely by selection and it should be understood that a man of merely average capacity could never get beyond the position of major, while every man who serves in any grade a certain length of time prior to promotion to the next grade without getting the promotion to the next grade should be forthwith retired."

President Sees Need of Largely Increased Navy.

The president asks for a continuous increase in the navy, and asks present congress for appropriations for four new battleships, and says:

"We need always to remember that in time of war the navy is not to be used to defend harbors and sea-coast cities; we should perfect our system of coast fortifications. The only efficient use for the navy is for offense. The only way in which it can efficiently protect our own coast against the possible action of a foreign navy is by destroying that foreign navy. For defense against a hostile fleet which actually attacks them, the coast cities must depend upon their forts, mines, torpedoes, submarines and torpedo boats and destroyers. All of these together are efficient for defensive purposes, but they in no way supply the place of a thoroughly efficient navy capable of acting on the offensive; for parrying never yet won a fight. It can only be won by hard hiting, and an aggressive sea-going navy alone can do this hard hitting of the offensive type. But the forts and the like are necessary so that the navy may be footloose. In time of war there is sure to be demand, under pressure of fright, for the ships to be scattered so as to defend all kind of ports. Under penalty of terrible disaster, this demand must be refused. The ships must be kept together, and their objective made the enemies' fleet. If fortifications are sufficiently strong, no modern navy will venture to attack them, so long as the foe has in existence a hostile navy of anything like the same size or efficiency. But unless there exists such a navy then the fortifications are powerless by themselves to secure the victory. For of course the mere deficiency means that any resolute enemy can at his leisure combine all his forces upon one point with the certainty that he can take it.

Gives Reasons for Despatch Of Fleet to the Pacific.

"Until our battle fleet is much larger than at present it should never be split into detachments so far apart that they could not in event of emergency be speedily united. Our coast line is on the Pacific just as much as on the Atlantic. The interests of California, Oregon and Washington are as emphatically the interests of the whole union as those of Maine and New York, of Louisiana and Texas. The battle fleet should now and then be moved to the Pacific, just as at other times it should be kept in the Atlantic. When the isthmian canal is built the transit of the battle fleet from one ocean to the other will be comparatively easy. Until it is built I earnestly hope that the battle fleet will be thus shifted between the two oceans every year or two. The marksmanship on all our ships has improved phenomenally during the last five years. Until within the last two or three years it was not possible to train a battle fleet in squadron maneuvers under service conditions, and it is only during these last two or three years that the training under these conditions has become really effective. Another and most necessary stride in advance is now being taken. The battle fleet is about starting by the Straits of Magellan to visit the Pacific coast. Sixteen battleships are going under the command of Rear Admiral Evans, while eight armored cruisers and two other battleships will meet him at San Francisco, whither certain torpedo destroyers are also going. No fleet of such size has ever made such a voyage, and it will be of very great educational use to all engaged in it. The only way by which to teach officers and men how to handle the fleet so as to meet every possible strain and emergency in time of war is to have them practice under similar conditions in time of peace. Moreover, the only way to find out our actual needs is to perform in time of peace whatever maneuvers might be necessary in time of war. After war is declared it is too late to find out the needs; that means to invite disaster. The trip to the Pacific will show what some of our needs are and will enable us to provide for them. The proper place for an officer to learn his duty is at sea, and the only way in which a navy can ever be made efficient is by practice at sea, under all the conditions which would have to be met if war existed."

He reviews the work accomplished by the second peace conference at The Hague; notes the improvement of affairs in Cuba, and the preparations being made to reestablish the government of the island republic; asks permission to cancel the remainder of China's indemnity obligation to us, and reviews the effect of Secretary Root's visit to Mexico.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House,
December 3, 1907.

NIGHT SWEATS, NO APPETITE, USED PE-RU-NA.



MRS. LIZZIE LOHR, 1155 W. 13th St., Chicago, Ill., writes:

"I take pleasure in writing you these few lines, thinking there may be other women suffering the same as I did.

"I had my complaints for over a year, *night sweats* all winter and *no appetite*. I was *run-down* so far that I had to sit down to do my cooking, I was so weak.

"I tried many different medicines and doctors also. Nothing seemed to do me any good. The doctors wanted to operate on me.

"At last I wrote to Dr. Hartman. I told him just exactly how I was, and he told me what ailed me and how I should take Peruna.

"I did as he told me for four months, and *now I am all cured.*

"No one can tell how thankful I am to him, as I had given up all hopes of ever getting well again.

"I am a widow and the mother of six small children who depend on my support. I work all day and seldom get tired.

"I took five bottles of Peruna in all.

"Any woman wishing to know more about my case may write to me and I will gladly tell all about it.

"I thank Dr. Hartman for what he has done for me."

A Sensitive Soul.

Owen Mudge was a very sensitive man. More than once at a harsh word he had forsaken profitable work and gone home for sympathy to his wife. One morning Owen started out to help Glenn Butler, who had bought a new stump-pulling machine and was preparing to clear a field.

Toward noon Owen came back. Mrs. Mudge sighed and waited sympathetically for the explanation.

"I just couldn't stand it," said Owen, rubbing his jaw. "When I see that stump-puller twist them roots out, it reminded me so of the times I went to the dentist to get back teeth extracted. The first thing I knew I was limp as a rag, and I just ached all over and had to quit."—Youth's Companion.

By following the directions, which are plainly printed on each package of Defiance Starch, Men's Collars and Cuffs can be made just as stiff as desired, with either gloss or domestic finish. Try it, 16 oz. for 10c, sold by all good grocers.

Japanese Men Outnumber Women.

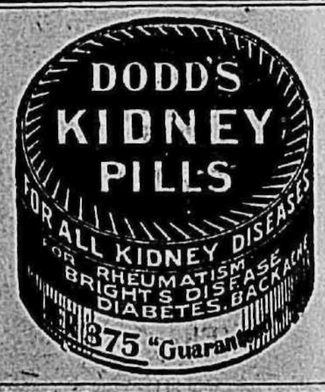
Japan is one of the few countries where the men outnumber the women. The ratio there is 980 to 1,000.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE"
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Niagara Falls as a power generating plant is worth $46,000,000 a year.

Smokers appreciate the quality value of Lewis' Single Binder cigar. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

The Bank of England employs 1,000 persons.



SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

SPOT CASH

FOR SOLDIERS AND HEIRS

All federal soldiers and sailors who served 90 days between 1861 and 1865 and who homesteaded less than 160 acres before June 22, 1874, are entitled to additional homestead rights which I buy. If soldier is dead, his heirs can sell. Talk to old soldiers, widows and heirs. Find some soldier relative who went West or South after the war and homesteaded government land. Get busy and make some easy money. Write HENRY M. COFF, Washington, D. C. for further particulars.

SOLONS IN SESSION

STRIKING SCENES CHARACTERIZE FIRST DAY OF CONGRESS.

CANNON IS REELECTED

Ovations for the Speaker, Mr. Williams and Mr. Bryan—Old Rules Adopted After a Lively Debate.

Washington. — A brilliant scene characterized the meeting of the Sixtieth congress Monday. In the senate and house of representatives there were notable gatherings in the galleries of representatives of the official society of the capital. The coming together for the first time of the men who have been elected to the senate and house, about 100 of whom have not before served in congress, made the occasion one of particular interest.

The striking scenes of the day were in the house of representatives, where the formal selection of Joseph G. Cannon to be again speaker of that body, and the designation by the Democrats of Mr. John Sharp Williams as their leader, were occasions for ovations for those gentlemen. The vast hall of the house of representatives rang with the cheers of Republicans and Democrats for their leaders, and the speaker received as warm a reception from members of the minority as he did from his own party.

The appearance of William Jennings Bryan on the floor of the house also was the occasion for enthusiastic cheering by the Democrats.

When the adoption of rules for the government of the house during the Sixtieth congress came up, the rules of the last congress were opposed by John Sharp Williams, and he was joined in the opposition by Democrats and by a single Republican, Mr. Cooper, of Wisconsin. The old rules were declared to be too autocratic, placing too much power in the hands of the speaker, but after a somewhat acrimonious discussion they were adopted by a party vote.

Committees were appointed by both houses to inform the president that congress had met and was ready to receive any message he might wish to communicate.

MICHIGAN BANK IS CLOSED.

State Treasurer Glazier's Institution at Chelsea in Trouble.

Detroit, Mich.—In order to avoid a threatened run on the bank Tuesday and to afford all depositors and creditors an equal chance in the settlement of the bank's affairs, State Banking Commissioner Zimmerman Monday announced that the Chelsea Savings bank would not open for business Tuesday.

The president of the bank is State Treasurer Frank P. Glazier, who has deposited in the bank approximately $684,000 of the funds of the state of Michigan. Attorney General Bird said Monday night that the state is protected by the state treasurer's bond of $150,000, so that the state would not suffer any loss unless the assets of the bank should fail to pay 50 cents on the dollar, which is considered altogether improbable.

AMBASSADOR AOKI RECALLED.

Mikado Orders His Representative to Return to Tokio.

Washington.—Viscount Siuzo Aoki, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Japan to the United States, has been recalled. He called at the White House and state department Monday and notified the president and Secretary Root of this fact.

Technically he has been sent for by his government to make a personal report as to the feeling in this country on the exclusion question. Practically, he will not return to Washington. It is believed he was too peaceable to suit the mikado.

BIG STEAMER GOES ON ROCKS.

Wrecked on Nova Scotia Coast—Passengers All Saved.

Lunenburg, N. S.—During a blinding snowstorm Monday the Canadian Pacific Railway company's steamship Mount Temple, bound from Antwerp to St. John, N. B., with 600 passengers, struck La Have ironbound ledges, 15 miles south of Lunenburg, and may be a total loss. The passengers were being transferred on small steamers and tugs to Bridgewater and it was expected that all hands would be safely landed.

Arrested for an Indiana Murder.

Poplar Bluff, Mo.—Harvey Hinkley, alias Richard Stage, was arrested here Monday night, charged with murdering John N. McClintock and seriously injuring Elijah Rogers at Bloomington, Ind., on the night of August 8, 1907. Hinckley has admitted his identity.

Train Goes Into the Ditch.

Mobile, Ala.—Every car except the diner in the Louisville & Nashville passenger train No. 4 went into the ditch Monday afternoon near Dyas Creek, 62 miles north of here, and the three mail clerks, Campbell, Wharton and Labon, were badly injured.

Republicans Recapture Portland.

Portland, Me.—The Republicans Monday elected a mayor and a safe majority in the city government. The city has been controlled by the Democrats the past year.

PRODUCTIVE POWER OF WESTERN CANADA SOIL

Winnipeg Correspondence.

There has never been any who have doubted the productiveness of the soil of Western Canada, but there are sometimes found those who question the fact of its superiority. During the past season it has been shown that in grain raising qualities it possessed the very best. The late spring prevented grain being sown in many cases before the middle of May. Yet, a large percentage of that sown at that time produced excellent yields. Had it not been for the frost early in August, which visited most of the north half of the continent, there would have been a magnificent yield in every district in Western Canada. Throughout the Southern Alberta district where about 100,000 acres was sown to winter wheat the yield will be enormously large. There are vast tracts of valuable grain growing land in Western Canada that are available for homesteads, the Canadian Government giving 160 acres free, and entry may be made by proxy, by any near relative, thus saving considerable cost to the American who may have entry made in this way. Any Canadian Government Agent will give you the particulars.

Your correspondent has just received the following letter from Craik, Saskatchewan, which bears out the statement made in the first part of this letter.

"Craik, Sask., Aug. 1907.

"May 24th we planted a Dahlia root, which we brought with us from Minneapolis, Aug. 12th, 80 days later, it was in bloom. The plant is now 4½ feet high and covered with blossoms. We never got half as many flowers on it in Minneapolis, even during September and October, although we had more time to attend to it there."

I mention this only as an example of the great productive power of the soil here in Saskatchewan, Canada.

Best He Could Do.

It was his first circuit, and, moreover, he had to defend his first client, who was a better known than respected burglar. In an interval he approached a veteran member of the bar and sought for advice.

"And how long do you think I ought to make my speech to the jury, sir?" he finished up.

"I should say about an hour," said the old hand.

"An hour! Why, I thought ten minutes would be ample! Why so long?"

"Well," said his adviser, "you see, they can't sentence him till you're finished, and the longer you talk the longer he'll be out of jail!"—Stray Stories.

Going to Be Fined.

When George Ade was a newspaper reporter he was sent to "write up" an Irish laborer who had fallen from a building. When Mr. Ade arrived on the scene, several officers and others were helping the injured man into the ambulance. Mr. Ade pulled out his pad and pencil. "What's his name?" he asked one of the policemen.

The injured man, who had heard Ade and who mistook him for the timekeeper employed by the contractor, rolled his eyes in a disgusted way.

"What d'ye think o' that?" he muttered. "I'm goin' to be docked for the few minutes I lose goin' to the hospital!"—Success.

Was Holding His Own.

A wealthy man, revisiting his native village, was telling his old cronies around the store stove how he had achieved his great success. At the close of his recital an old village character that he had known as a boy entered.

"How are you, Tom?" said the great man, holding out his hand. "And how have you been getting along all these years?"

The old fellow shifted his quid and spat.

"Wa'al," he said, "when I hit this town more'n 40 years ago I didn't have a red cent, an' now—wa'al, I guess I'm holdin' my own all right."

BEGAN YOUNG.

Had "Coffee Nerves" from Youth.

"When very young I began using coffee and continued up to the past six months," writes a Texas girl.

"I had been exceedingly nervous, thin and very sallow. After quitting coffee and drinking Postum Food Coffee about a month my nervousness disappeared and has never returned. This is the more remarkable as I am a Primary teacher and have kept right on with my work.

"My complexion now is clear and rosy, my skin soft and smooth. As a good complexion was something I had greatly desired, I feel amply repaid even tho this were the only benefit derived from drinking Postum.

"Before beginning its use I had suffered greatly from indigestion and headache; these troubles are now unknown.

"Best of all, I changed from coffee to Postum without the slightest inconvenience, did not even have a headache. Have known coffee drinkers who were visiting me, to use Postum a week without being aware that they were not drinking coffee.

"I have known several to begin the use of Postum and drop it because they did not boil it properly. After explaining how it should be prepared they have tried it again and pronounced it delicious."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the booklet, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

CONTAGION A QUESTION OF PREVENTION

Sinks, drains, eating and cooking utensils, sick room linen and clothing frequently carry the dreaded disease-germ unnoticed by the household.

Thorough and hygienic cleansing is the best safeguard against infection, and such a safeguard is found in the universal household necessity—Borax.

This simple preventive carries in itself, disinfecting qualities which enter the fabric or act upon the article to be cleansed in a hygienic manner, eliminating every unwholesome property, rendering it contagion-proof, while at the same time *Borax is of itself as harmless as salt.*

Unlike most disinfectants which depend upon their strength of odor or harmful-to-the-system qualities, to arrest or prevent contagion, Borax is Nature's remedy, being easy to obtain and easy to apply, a simple solution in hot water being all the application necessary and requiring no prescription, it can be obtained from any grocer or druggist in convenient, economical household packages.

In addition to its disinfecting qualities, Borax is especially a household necessity, and can be used for softening water, cleansing and whitening clothes, clearing the skin, whitening hands, makes an excellent dandruff remover and can be used on the finest laces or most delicate fabrics without injury, while as an adjunct to the bath it removes all odor of perspiration and leaves the skin soft and velvety.

AS SHE HAD BEEN ORDERED.

Domestic Cleared Everything Left Over Out of the Ice Box.

There recently entered the service of a Cleveland family a domestic of Scandinavian origin. She had never seen a refrigerator before, and the lady of the house, after initiating her into its mysteries, instructed her never to leave anything old or left over in the ice-box, but to keep the refrigerator perfectly clean and fresh by throwing the old things away each morning.

The very next day the mistress, looking out of the window, observed something peculiar in the yard.

"What is that, Sophie?" she asked. "And how did it get there?"

"That is old ice, ma'am," was the proud response, "left over from yesterday. I t'rew it away lake you tol' me."—Harper's Weekly.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. INDICTED.

Charged with Using Mails to Defraud and in Misrepresenting Articles Sold.

Des Moines, Ia.—(Special)—Sears, Roebuck & Co. of Chicago have been charged with using the mails to defraud. The indictment is on three counts. It is alleged that the company misrepresented articles in its catalogues sent through the mails. The first count charges that on June 13, 1907, the company devised a scheme to obtain money by false pretenses from Dr. C. F. Spring of Des Moines by selling him white lead that Sears-Roebuck claim to have made. The indictment alleges it was made by others. A second count is on a ring bought by R. H. Miles, and the third count is the sending of another ring, alleged to have been misrepresented, through the mails.

The Worst Was Yet to Come.

A southern pulpit orator, one Sunday morning, was describing the experience of the prodigal son. In his endeavor to impress his hearers with the shame and remorse that this young man felt and his desire to cast away his wicked doings, he spoke thus:

"Dis young man got to thinking about his meanness and his misery, and he tuk off his coat and frowed it away. And den he tuk off his vest and frowed dat away. And den he tuk off his shirt and frowed dat away too. And den he come to hisself."

Starch, like everything else, is being constantly improved, the patent Starches put on the market 25 years ago are very different and inferior to those of the present day. In the latest discovery—Defiance Starch—all injurious chemicals are omitted, while the addition of another ingredient, invented by us, gives to the Starch a strength and smoothness never approached by other brands.

Not All There.

Bleeker—Your wife seems to have a mind of her own.

Meeker—She did have before our marriage, but she hasn't any more.

Bleeker—What's the answer?

Meeker—She has given me several pieces of it since we faced the parson together.

Caught Whiskers in Safe.

In locking his safe the other night prior to his going home for supper George Edgemont, a paperhanger who lives at Jefferson street and Hermitage lane, Manayunk, shut the safe door upon his flowing whiskers and was held until released by his daughter, says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Edgemont had been out collecting bills during the day. Returning to his office he opened his safe and placed the money in it. He then threw the door shut, catching the end of his beard in the door. In the excitement incident to his odd predicament he forgot the combination and so could not release himself. With his chin resting on the safe he was discovered about an hour after the accident by his daughter, who came to find what had delayed him. The safe was broken open by a locksmith.

The True Home.

Homes are not built of brick and mortar. It is the people, not the places, that make the homes; the face of a smiling woman, the patter of tiny feet and the music of children's voices, aye, even the barking of a dog and the human look of joy at our coming bring us the nameless charm that we call "home."

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Some real estate dealers waste a lot of valuable time in trying to make mountains out of mole hills.

Lewis' Single Binder — the famous straight 5c cigar, always best quality. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

The statesman leads the masses. The masses lead the politician.

The General Demand

of the Well-Informed of the World has always been for a simple, pleasant and efficient liquid laxative remedy of known value; a laxative which physicians could sanction for family use because its component parts are known to them to be wholesome and truly beneficial in effect, acceptable to the system and gentle, yet prompt, in action.

In supplying that demand with its excellent combination of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, the California Fig Syrup Co. proceeds along ethical lines and relies on the merits of the laxative for its remarkable success.

That is one of many reasons why Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is given the preference by the Well-Informed. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle.

AUTOMOBILES

Do you want to drive and repair them. We have the greatest school in America. Six weeks personal instruction all that is necessary. Write for full information,

5037 Cottage Grove Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

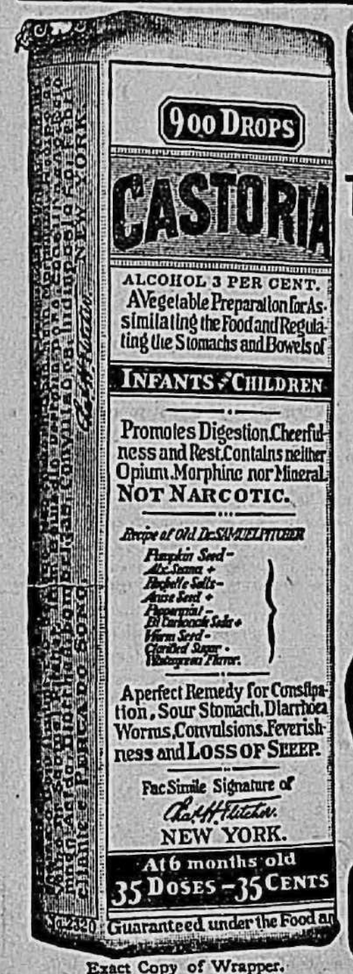
$30 AN HOUR

Has Been Taken In With Our

MERRY GO ROUNDS

We also manufacture Razzle Dazzles, Strikers, etc. HERSCHELL-SPILLMAN CO., General Amusement Outfitters. Dept. M. NORTH TONOWANDA, N. Y.

DEFIANCE STARCH easiest to work with and starches clothes nicest.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

$3.00 $3.50

SHOES AT ALL PRICES, FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY, MEN, BOYS, WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN.



Fast Color Eyelets Used Exclusively.

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world, because they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other shoes in the world to-day.

W. L. Douglas $4 and $5 Gilt Edge Shoes cannot be equalled at any price.

CAUTION. — W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on bottom. Take No Substitute. Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Shoes mailed from factory to any part of the world. Illustrated catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

AN INVESTMENT now will bring you large returns within 20 days. We own 1000 acres of rich mineral land, Gunnison Co., Colo. We are mining and milling the ore for our January dividend. We only have a few thousand shares of our stock left, price 35 cents per share, par value $1.00. Wire your reservations, at our expense, and let draft follow. Company's books close December 20th and reopen January 2nd. References: Pitkin Bank, Pitkin, Colo., Mechanics National Bank, N. Y. City, First National Bank, Denver, Colo., and Bradstreet's Commercial Agency.

THE BRANDT INDEPENDENT MINING COMPANY,
300 Railway Exchange Building, Denver, Colo.

Situation Wanted, steady, suitable, not dusty, in city or village with city conveniences. Am single, 38, able bodied, industrious, sober and handy. Fair education. Little deaf, hearing improving. References exchanged. Give full particulars. GEO. A. JOHNSRUD, Reedsville, Wis. Box 47, Route 2.

A. N. K.—A (1907—49) 2207.

160 Acre FARMS IN Western Canada FREE



Typical Farm Scene, Showing Stock Raising in

WESTERN CANADA

Some of the choicest lands for grain growing, stock raising and mixed farming in the new districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta have recently been Opened for Settlement under the

Revised Homestead Regulations

Entry may now be made by proxy (on certain conditions), by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader. Thousands of homesteads of 160 acres each are thus now easily available in these great grain-growing, stock-raising and mixed farming sections.

There you will find healthful climate, good neighbors, churches for family worship, schools for your children, good laws, splendid crops, and railroads convenient to market.

Entry fee in each case is $10.00. For pamphlet, "Last Best West," particulars as to rates, routes, best time to go and where to locate, apply to

C. J. BROUGHTON, Room 430 Quincy Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. ROGERS, third floor, Traction Terminal Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.; or T. O. CURRIE, Room 12 B, Callahan Block, Milwaukee, Wis.

PATENTS and TRADE MARKS obtained and promoted by ALEXANDER & DOW, Mills Patent Lawyers, (Established 1867.) 607 7th St., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. Book A or information sent FREE.

PATENTS Wilton E. Coleman, Patent Attorney, 906 G St., Washington, D. C. Advice free. Terms low. Highest references.

RHEUMATISM is most painful. What's good?

ST. JACOBS OIL



Gives instant relief. Removes the twinges.

USE IT, THEN YOU'LL KNOW

25c.—ALL DRUGGISTS—50c.

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
A. R. JOHNSON, - Editor and Proprietor

By Mail, One Dollar per Year, in Advance

Telephone, Antioch No. 402.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The least result of the conference of the Central American states, now in session in Washington, that is commensurate with the exigencies of the situation, will be a treaty of peace between the states, and such a treaty is necessary to prevent the warfare in which the isthmian section of the continent has long been subject. But more than this, the conference affords an exceptional opportunity for these five states to adjust their financial, educational, sanitary and industrial systems, which are so widely at variance and it is the earnest hope of all Americans that they will accept it to the limit of its possibilities.

There is every indication that the subject of financial legislation will be debated extensively in the coming session of Congress, in spite of the fact that Speaker Cannon has been of the contrary opinion, an opinion shared by some of the leaders of the senate. Many plans are proposed and suggestions made as to the currency needs of the country, but the proposition of a "Federal central bank of issue" espoused by Senator Hansborough, a member of the finance committee, is considered the most likely idea of all, and it is known that the President looks upon it with favor. After all, it may be that the financial crisis of 1907 will revolutionize the financial methods of the government and in its results may prove a blessing to the nation.

Whatever doubt may have remained in the minds of the most sceptichll as to the sincerity of the President's assurance that he will regard the efforts of Federal officeholders to promote his presidential boom, or their permitting themselves to be sent as instructed delegates to the Republican national convention, as an official impropriety, has been most effectually removed by the publication of the President's letter on the subject in which he makes his meaning perfectly clear and unmistakable. "You will notify such office-holders as is necessary that their acceptance of election as delegates for the purpose of their advocating such indorsement will be considered a serious violation of official propriety and will be dealt with accordingly." There is nothing subtle or ambiguour in this sentence. It is a plain statement of the President's wishes in the matter, and must be taken as such even by those politicians who have lost no opportunity to impugn the motives of Mr. Roosevelt in almost every move or appointment to office, that he has made.

The political orgnization planned for the Philippine Islands by the civil government act of July 1, has been completed in the election, by the Philippine legislature, of two commissioners to represent the archipelago at Washington and to sit in the lower house of Congress. It is to be greatly hoped that a more generous and enlightened treatment by Congress of the Philipinos will result from the appearance of the new delegates at the capital. A willingness to remove the unnecessary burden of taxation on Philippine products and to give to the people as free an entry into our markets as has been given to the people of Porto Rico and Hawaii has already been shown by the house of representatives. But for some inscrutable reason, the senate has held out for a discrimination, which can be based on either economical nor political grounds. If it is any assistance to these people for us to take their products rather than the similar products of foreign countries, it is only justice and good policy on our part to do so, and especially as our industries are in no way threatened by their industries. Their progress should be a source of gratification to us and so long as we retain possession of the islands we should be just and square in all our dealings with them, politically, economically and commercially.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

FURNISHED BY

Lake County Title and Trust Co.
Abstracts of Title. Titles Guaranteed.
MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING,
WAUKEGAN, - ILLINOIS.
LOUIS J. GERKEE, Secretary.

W F Hodges to Frank Meine w 80 ft lt 4 Stanton's sub pt sec 11 Grant twp w d	$ 4000 00
R C Higgins and wf to W H Dymond lt in village of Libertyville w d	275 00
Wm Nehrlich and wf to Wm Knigge 120 acres in sec 13 Fremont twp w d	8260 00
Mary Bennett et al to L G Bennett tract of land in secs 1 and 2 Newport twp deed	8000 00
Lizzie Good to United States 10 lts Prall's Fort Sheridan sub deeds	15590 00
Oliver Sollitt et al to W H Garvey 41 lts in Cloes' add to Lake bluff also tract of 26 acres east and adjoining w d	37200 00
Alsine L Brown et al to C P Crouch pt lt 20 Marble and Converse sub in sec 4 Grant twp w d	3000 00
Louis Forbrich and wf to Minnie H Kern lts 1 to 3 Forbrich's sub on Lake Marie w d	1500 00
Matthew Pester and wf to G H Schanck pt lt 14 blk 2 Schanck's add Libertyville w d	5 00
Theo Wortz to Michael Wortz lt 11 village of Volo pt lt 7 Ackley's add to Volo and pt Washington Hotel lot Volo w deeds	1 00
Frank Oberg and wf to Fred Schnur lt in sec 27 W Antioch twp w d	200 00
S G Hicks to Rose A Hicks pt lts 6 and 7 Beach Grove sub in secs 13 and 24 West Antioch twp w d	1 00
G G Sanborn and wf to C C Sanborn lt in village of Rockefeller w d	200 00
Fannie B Pitman and hus to A N Tiffany lt 7 Simons' add village of Antioch w d	1650 00

Whenever you feel that your stomach has gone a little wrong, or when you feel that it is not in good order as is evidenced by mean headaches nervousness bad breath, and belching, take something at times and especially after your meals until relief is afforded. There nothing better ofiered the public today for stomach troubles, dyspepsia, indigestion, etc., than Kodol. This is a scientific preparation of natural digestants combined with vegetable acids and it contains the same juices found in every healthy stomach. Kodol is guaranteed to give relief. It is pleasant to take; it will make you feel fine by digesting what you eat. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Cannot Irrigate Sahara.

Proposed schemes to irrigate the desert of Sahara are said to be impracticable because of the great depth of the overlaying deposit of sand.

Here's Good Advice.

O. S. Woolever one of the best known merchants of Le Raysville, N. Y., says: "if you are ever troubled with piles apply Bucklen's Arnica Salve. It cured me of them for good 20 years ago." Cures every sore, wound, burn or abrasion. 25c. at J. H. Swan's, drug store.

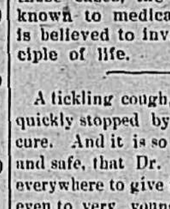
Japanese School Appliances.

South China is being covered with Japanese educational appliances specially adapted for Chinese use—school books, maps, globes, anatomical and other charts—all helping to rescue the people from their ignorance. Every school teaches physical and military drill. In every town of any size, and often in villages, there are now schools with foreign fittings for teaching western learning.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.



The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



Home of Swamp-Root.

Don t make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Fatal X-Rays.

Four deaths are known to be directly attributable to exposure to the X-rays. There is a mystery about these cases, the disease being unknown to medical science, though it is believed to involve some great principle of life.

A tickling cough, from any cause, is quickly stopped by Dr. Shoop's cough cure. And it is so thoroughly harmless and safe, that Dr. Shoop tells mothers everywhere to give it without hesitation, even to very young babes. The wholesome green leaves and tender stems of a lunghealing mountainous shrub furnish the curative properties to Dr. shoop's cough cure. It calms the cough, and heals the sore and sensitive bronchial membranes. No opium, no chloroform nothing harsh used to injure or suppress. Simply a resinous plant extract, that helps to heal aching lungs. The spaniards call this shrub which the doctor uses, "The Sacred Herb." Demand Dr. Shoop's. Take no other. Sold by J. H. Swan.

First American Cents.

The first cents struck at the United States mint at Philadelphia were of large size. The copper blanks, or planchets, were imported from England, being sent over in kegs.

Art to Conceal Cleverness.

The greatest art of a clever woman is to know how to conceal her cleverness.

PAIN

Pain in the head—pain anywhere, has its cause. Pain is congestion, pain is blood pressure—nothing else usually. At least, so says Dr. Shoop, and to prove it he has created a little pink tablet. That tablet—called Dr. Shoop's Headache Tablet—coaxes blood pressure away from pain centers. Its effect is charming, pleasingly delightful. Gently though safely, it surely equalizes the blood circulation.

If you have a headache, it's blood pressure.
If it's painful periods with women, same cause.
If you are sleepless, restless, nervous, it's blood congestion—blood pressure. That surely is a certainty, for Dr. Shoop's Headache Tablets stop it in 20 minutes, and the tablets simply distribute the unnatural blood pressure.

Bruise your finger, and doesn't it get red, and swell, and pain you? Of course it does. It's congestion, blood pressure. You'll find it where pain is—always. It's simply Common Sense.

We sell at 25 cents, and cheerfully recommend

Dr. Shoop's Headache Tablets

J. H. SWAN.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

Four Free Agencies Are Now in Operation in the State of Illinois.

BENEFIT TO THE UNEMPLOYED

Thousands of People Have Secured Work During the Past Three Years Through the Medium of the Offices.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 26.—Some interesting information is disclosed in the recent report made to Governor Deneen regarding the work of the Illinois free employment offices. This report has to do with the number of positions secured during the last three years and gives an indication of the value of these offices to men out of work.

There are four offices now in operation in Illinois, three in Chicago and one in Peoria. A recent appropriation by the legislature provides for the opening and maintenance of a fifth office in East St. Louis, which is the headquarters for men in search of employment:

Figures for Three Years.

Following are the figures for the three years:

North Side Chicago office: Positions secured in 1905, 8,025; 1906, 10,300; 1907 (to date of report) 9,072.

West Side Chicago office: Positions secured in 1905, 12,040; 1906, 17,109; 1907 (to date of report) 15,768.

South Side Chicago office: Positions secured in 1905, 12,577; 1906, 16,707; 1907 (to date of report), 17,004.

Peoria office: Positions secured in 1905, 6,800; 1906, 10,500; 1907 (to date of report) 19,200.

The figures in 1907 in each case are for ten months, indicating that by the end of the fiscal year the number of positions secured will be far in excess of last year.

The South Side Chicago office has the lead in the number of applications and in positions secured. While these figures are impressive enough in themselves they do not represent the entire scope of the work performed through the free employment offices. Hundreds of applications for information which result, indirectly, in securing positions for unemployed men are made every year. As there is no means of ascertaining the results obtained through this information there is no record of it, but those in charge of the work understand its value. As the general public gets better acquainted with the employment offices applications for information become more frequent and the work is extended.

Big Increase in Applications.

In the last annual report made to the governor it was shown that in a year there had been a gain of 12,116 in the number of persons registered for employment. The number of positions secured was 53,617. The year previous the number was 39,598, showing a gain for the year of 14,019. While this marked increase appeared for those seeking employment it was shown there had been a greater increase in the demand from employers for help. The increase in applications from employers was 10,331. In commenting upon the figures the report says:

"These numbers of course represent only the persons whose names are enrolled on the books, while in addition there are perhaps many times the number who call at these offices and ask numerous questions. So it will be evident that the persons in charge of these offices are kept busy during all of the office hours of each day."

The report says that some criticism has been made in different quarters that persons applying for employment at the state free offices are not of a skilled class. This is declared to be erroneous and attention is called to classifications of occupations which are shown in a complete tabulation of the office records. An examination of the tables discloses the fact that common laborers are by no means the only persons securing assistance from the free employment agencies. It is shown in one table that of the males registered during the year for positions in such occupations classed as clerical, commercial, professional, trades and transportations, 6,372 were secured positions. For females in the same occupations, excepting transportation, positions were secured for 7,092, who are engaged in occupations demanding more or less trained ability.

Work for Paroled Convicts.

The report gives particular attention to the work of employment agencies in securing positions for paroled convicts who desire to reform and make a new start in life. In this connection it says:

"The wholesome influence such offices are capable of exerting upon society has been demonstrated in the facilities they have furnished to certain unfortunate classes of the community. Governor Deneen, believing that the humanitarian side of this work could be improved upon, urged that special attention be given to securing homes and employment for paroled convicts. Men who have been punished for breaking the law are entitled upon their release to have an equal chance with others to earn an honest living. This is usually denied them, because of a false public sentiment that such unfortunates are no longer worthy of confidence and respect.

"As a result of this many offenders, instead of being encouraged in their intentions to lead better lives, are driven into criminal careers. Society is interested in the improvement of all its members, particularly the weaker ones who have surrendered to temptations. If the machinery of the state is to be employed, in some instances at great expense, to secure the conviction and punishment of those who violate its laws, surely it is not expecting too much that some effort should be made to effect their reformation. Acting upon Governor Deneen's recommendations, the work of obtaining employment for paroled convicts was assumed by the superintendent of the South side office, William H. Cruden, under whose competent management a notable degree of success has been reached.

Employers Know Records.

"The responsibility attached to such work is now shared by each of the other employment offices. In securing places for this class of our people no attempt is made to conceal anything, the facts in each case being fully explained to the employers, to whom much credit is due for the public spirit they have shown in their willingness to aid such people. Homes and remunerative employment have been secured for over one hundred paroled convicts within a period of eight months."

For a time there was some prejudice against the free employment agency on the part of the employer. This had no substantial foundation and was due entirely to the fact that the state employment agency was a novelty. Recently employers have learned that excellent results can be obtained by applying to the agencies for help, and they are now attended freely by a class of men seeking employment. The efforts of the state agents to secure and furnish accurate information regarding the employes is recognized and appreciated. As the work is extended employers will rely more and more upon the state offices and they will become of greater assistance to the unemployed.

In examining the figures of the annual report for last year it is found that of those registering and desirous of securing employment 73.10 per cent. were males and 26.90 per cent. females. Of the number of employers seeking help 69.08 per cent. were males and 30.92 per cent. females. This indicates that the proportionate demand for female help is greatly in excess of the demand for male employes, especially by those desiring household help.

Proportion for Four Offices.

The West side office shows that 81.04 per cent. of the positions secured were for males; Peoria office, 75.83 per cent.; South side office, 72.74 per cent., and the North side office, 58.38 per cent. For positions secured for female applicants the North side office shows 41.62 per cent., which is a large number in proportion to the other offices. The West side office gives the highest per cent. The positions secured for males was 73.52 per cent. and for females 26.48 per cent.

In the record and recapitulation of the work done by the officers during the seven years they have been in operation it is found that 193,210 males have registered as applicants for employment and that during the same period 184,285 employers registered as wanting help. Of those wanting employment 167,543 were placed in positions. From the totals given it is disclosed that 86.71 per cent. secured positions and 90.02 per cent. of the employers obtained help. Among the class of occupations that of clerical service shows the most percentage of applicants securing employment and the highest percentage of help furnished to employers.

Attention is called to the large percentages of positions secured during the series of years, to the numbers who have classed under the occupations as agricultural, comprising farm hands, gardeners, harvest hands, stock men, etc. Domestic service, such as cooks, housemen, porters etc. and manual labor which includes laborers of all kinds, also railroad laborers; these three classes represent 63.5 per cent. of the total number seeking work, 93.7 per cent. of whom were given employment.

Applicants of All Nationalities.

The report shows that the 57,489 applicants at the free employment offices during the year represented the following nationalities:

American, 24,813; German and Hollanders, 8,749; Irish, 5,934; Swede, 2,850; the remainder being divided between the Austrian, Bohemian, Canadian, Danish, English, French, Italian, Norwegian, Polish, Russian, Scotch, Swiss and Welch.

The chiefs of the employment office are: Chicago—South side, William H. Cruden; North side, John E. Hufmeyer; West side, Stephen P. Revere. Peoria, John W. Kimsey, and East St. Louis, Michael Radel.

The cost of maintaing the offices outside of salaries for the chiefs and their assistants were: Chicago, North side $1,880.81, South side $2,065.32, West side $1,445.03; Peoria, $1,511.31.

As the East St. Louis office has just been opened its cost of maintenance will not be known until the expiration of a year.

Kid Gloves Saved His Life.

Charles Stamler was passing Third street, in Elizabeth, N. J., just as a trolley car came along, and, waiting to let it pass, he started to go around its rear end.

The pole of the car got entangled in the guard wire, which broke and fell to the street, striking the heavily charged feed wire. It struck Stamler, knocking him flat and badly burning him across the face and neck. He pushed the deadly wire from him with his kid-gloved hands and then regained his feet. His gloves saved his life.

THANKSGIVING SALE

A special low-priced sale of merchandise for goods you need now. Deposit your money with us and make a clean saving of 20 to 50 per cent on the investment :: :: :: ::

GROCERIES

21 lbs. Granulated Sugar	$1 00
8 bars Lenox Soap	25
12 bars Calumet Soap	25
7 bars Wool Soap	25
Johnson's Washing Powder	15
Cranberries, per quart	10
Armour's Star Hams, per lb	12
Armour's Leaf Lard, per lb	12
Dr. Price's Lemon Extract, 1 oz	10
Dr. Price's Vanilla Extract, 1 oz	12
Chapman's Vanilla Extract, 1 oz	10
Kingsford Corn Starch	07
Eagle brand Concensed Milk	14
Sole Leather Half Soles, per pair	10
Toasted Corn Flakes, pkg	08
Grape Nuts, pkg	10
Sapolio	07
Bon Ami	07
Scourine	03
Old Dutch Cleanser	07
Chloride of Lime	07
8 lbs Washing Soda	10

SHOES AND CAPS

W. L. Douglas $3.50 Shoes	$2 75
W. L. Douglas $3.00 Shoes	2 35
Ladies' $1.00 fur trimmed Juliets	75
Ladies' $1.25 fur trimmed Juliets	1 00
Men's $1.00 Winter Caps	75
Men's and Boys' 50c Caps	35
Men's 50c Canvas Hunting Caps	35

DRY GOODS

DanIsh Cloth, all Colors, yd	$ 15
12c Outing Flannels, yd	10
best Feather Ticking, yd	15
Best Pins, paper	03
Safety Pins, all sizes, paper	03
Sewing Needles, all kinds and sizes paper	03
Ladies' ribbed top Fleece lined Hose	10
85c Silk Velvets, all colors, yd	65
Thread, per spool	05
Silk, per spool	04
German Knitting Yarn, skein	25
Saxony Knitting Yarn, skein	06
Germantown Yarn, skein	08
4½-in heavy black Taffeta Ribbon, yd	19
24 sheets Note Paper and 24 Envelopes	05
2 pkgs best quality Shelf Paper	05

We have about 20 Children's and Misses' Winter Cloaks which we will close out at just one-half the regular price.

MILLINERY

We will sell our entire line of Walking Hats at ⅓ regular price.

$5.00 Trimmed Hats	$3 75
$4.00 and $3.75 Trimmed Hats	2 75
$3.00 Trimmed Hats	1 75

Also Children's Caps and Bonnets at greatly reduced prices.

PATENT MEDICINES

Swamp Root	$ 85
Peruna	85
Pierce Favorite Prescription	85
Father John's Medicine	75
Paine's Celery Compound	85
Lydia Pinkham's Compound	85
Fletcher's Castoria	28
Syrup of Figs	43
Pierce's Pills	18
Allen's Lung Balsam	22
Graves' Tooth Powder	10
Mennen's Talcum Powder	15

The foregoing are for CASH only. No goods will be charged only at regular prices

F. D. BATTERSHALL

General Merchandise — Grayslake, Illinois

Kuebker & Hoem

GRAYSLAKE ═══ ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT STORE

Good Goods at Right Prices

Cranberries, per qt	10c
Graham Flour, 10 lbs	30c
Buckwheat Flour, 10 lbs	40c
St. Croix Syrup, per bottle	25c
Honey, per comb	25c
Stick Candy, 25 sticks	10c
Fresh Pineapples, each	16c
New Process Maple Sugar, per lb	15c
Rye Flour, ½ barrel	70c
Sweet Corn, 4 cans	25c
Fruit Preserves, per glass jar	20c
Fruit Jam, per glass jar	10c
Heinz Mustard Dressing, at	15c
Heinz Apple Butter, per can	15c
Mixed Nuts, per lb	20c
Swan's Cake Flour, per pkg	20c
A Dandy Catsup, per bottle	9c
Sweet Potatoes, 8 lbs	25c
Red Kidney Beans, per can	8c
Yeast Foam, 3 pkgs	10c

The "Checks" in Our New Dress Goods are Good. They Will Pass Anywhere.

Always Ask For Trading Stamps

Kuebker & Hoem

GRAYSLAKE ═══ ILLINOIS

Phone 33

Local News Notes

Local Announcements and the Elgin Butter Market

ELGIN, ILL., Dec. 2—Butter firm at 27c. Output for the week 636,700 lbs.

Cups and mittens—all sizes at Webb's.

Ole Hanson of Rollins was an Antioch visitor Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Evan Kaye were Chicago passengers Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Runyard spent Friday last in Chicago.

Mr and Mrs. A. Little were Chicago passengers Friday morning.

Miss Lelah Webb of Libertyville spent Sunday with Antioch friends.

Now is the time for overcoats. I am ready for you. Chase, Webb.

Miss Laura Williams of Chicago spent her thanksgiving vacation at home.

C. A. Powles and family are now nicely settled in the Grice house on Main street.

New and second hand pianos for sale or rent. Prices always right. L. B. Grice. 20tf

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Boylan of Chicago, spent Thanksgiving with relatives at this place.

Mrs. C. M. Manley, son Claude and daughter Vera were Chicago passengers Friday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Howard Riggs at LaFayette, Ind., on Wednesday November 27, a boy.

Frank Haycock of Chicago spent the latter part of last week with his parents, north of town.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Runyard of Waukegan spent thanksgiving with relatives in this vicinity.

Frank Huber returned on Saturday from South Dakota where he has been spending the past three months.

Frank Taylor of Chicago spent thanksgiving with his parents at this place, returning to the city Friday morning.

Mrs. Kate Walker from Mexico arrived on Saturday afternoon for a visit with her sister, Mrs. Jacob VanPatten south of town.

Harvey Wilton of Tomora, Neb., is visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Wilton and other relatives and friends at this place.

Thursday morning at her home at Waukegan occurred the death of Mrs. Lucretia Huntly. She was about eighty years of age and was one of the city's oldest residents. The funeral was held in Waukegan Saturday and the remains were interred in the Antioch Hillside Cemetery Saturday afternoon.

On Wednesday of last week the announcement was made that Miss Belle Caine and Mr. Clifford White, both popular young people of East Fox Lake, were united in marriage last July, but so well did the young people keep their secret that the announcement came as a complete surprise to their many friends. The bride is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Caine and the groom is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter White.

The Antioch News and the Chicago Daily Tribune both one year for the sum of only $3.00. Or the Antioch News and Chicago Daily Inter Ocean both one year for the sum of $3.00. Or the Metropolitan Magazine, National Home Journal, Dressmaking at Home, and Farmer's Wife, all monthly magazines in connection with the Antioch News and the Chicago Daily Inter Ocean all one year for the sum of $4.00. This offer is made to all new subscribers who pay in advance and to all old subscribers who pay up arrearages and ode year in advance. Read this over carefully and let us hear from you. The Inter Ocean offer holds good only until January 15, 1908.

Overshoes at $1.50 at Chase Webb's.

Dr. C. H. Barber of Nunda spent Saturday last in Antioch.

J. B Burnett was transacting business in Waukegan Monday.

Bede Armstrong of Waukegan was an Antioch caller Tuesday.

Mrs. W. F. Ziegler visited over Sunday with friends at Wilmette.

Earnest Coole of Chicago visited friends at Loon Lake and Antioch over Sunday.

Mrs. Wm. Barnstable, formerly of this place is quite ill at her home at Chetek, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Huber entertained the latter's sister Miss Cora Wallace over Thanksgiving.

Always use a litile of Herdrich's Tonic or Bitters in your whiskey. It is like using cream in coffee.

Are you interested in land in the Northwest? If so call on or address Chauncey Barber, Antioch, Ill. 14w2

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Yopp, formerly of Grass Lake, but now of Fairdale, Wis., one day last week a boy.

Clair and Ernest Kelly of Chicago spent the latter part of last week with their parents Mr. and Mrs. Wm Kelly.

Chas. Beuthling and family moved into the house recently vacated by C. A. Powles, the fore part of the week.

Hal Smith of Chicago visited a part of last week at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Smith at Channel.

For Sale—A quantity of fine eating apples, good keepers and in good condition Inquire of Wm. H. Hucker, Antioch, Ill.

Chas. E. Herman has purchased the Bernard Yopp farm of 160 acres, situated on the west side of Bluff Lake. Consideration $7,000.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Mattax and daughter Reba of Chicago spent thanksgiving and the remainder of the week with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hucker.

Mr. and Mrs. John Drury spent thanksgiving and the remainder of the week with their daughter, Mrs. C. M. Holmes and family in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Loomis of Chicago spent Thanksgiving and the remainder of the week with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Haycock.

D. M. Weter who resides near Wauconda had the misfortune to loose his left hand by having it caught in a corn shredder on Friday of last week.

For sale—A 160 acre farm at $50 per acre, some lake front. Also a 120 acre farm at $65 per acre, near the village of Antioch. J. C. James, Jr.

On Friday morning the barn on the farm belonging to Wm. Quinn of Waukegan and occupied by Adam Dibble, was burned to the ground. Mr. Dibble lost two horses besides his hay. The cause of the fire is not known.

Are you interested in the south west? (Oklahoma or Texas,) If so I am the man to see. On the first and third Tuesdays of each month there are special cheap rates and I would be glad to have you as one of our party on any of these excursion dates. Geo. E. Webb. 14tf

Ben Stilling, owner of the hotel at Pistakee Bay, has corralled more than 40,000 pounds of carp at the lake. The fish are now being kept in a big pen prior to shipment to the Chicago market. Mr. Stilling has about completed his big task of seining the lakes and bay for carp. It is expected that the seining for carp will become an annual affiair in the hopes of exterminating all carp from the upper lakes.

A fresh lot of fur coats this week at Webb's

Miss Ada Lux was a Chicago passenger Monday.

George Brompton of Wadsworth was an Antioch visitor Monday.

For sale—Full bred Bronze turkeys. Inquire of J. J. Barnstable, Lake Villa, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. John Herman entertained the former's mother from Kenosha over Sunday.

Mrs. Wm. Little of Evanston returned home Saturday last after a visit with relatives here.

Mrs. R. C. Higgins of Libertyville is visiting a few days this week with Antioch friends.

For Sale—A house and lot on Johonnott street for sale cheap. Inquire of John Richards. 10tf

John Herman moved Monday from the Hughes house on Victoria street to the Larson house on Lake street.

R S Grice of North Chicago spent Tuesday in Antioch, being called here by the serious illness of his mother.

Miss Mabel Turner of Grayslake returned home Wednesday after having spent a few days with Antioch friends.

For sale—A Steinway, square piano in good order. Will trade for oats or corn. Ayling Bros., Antioch, Ill 10tf

Mrs. Ray Hubbard returned on Tuesday from a visit in Chicago, her mother Mrs. F. G. Boles accompanied her home.

Mr. Cicero Allen of Grayslake, who recently returned from Texas where he has been for several months is now visiting his family Chet Allen and family at Grass Lake.

I have a large assortment of hand painted china, suitable for Christmas gifts, which I will sell at reasonable prices. Call and see it at my home. Miss Lillie Watson.

R. Straus who has been employed at B F. VanPatten & Son's harness store for the past few months has resigned his position there and returned to his home at Elkhorn, Wis.

Farm for Sale—An 80 acre farm situated 2 miles west and ½ mile north of Rosecrans, known as the Sid Hunting farm. Inquire of J. A. Hoffman, Rosecrans, Ill. 12w5

A car load of pipe arrived Tuesday for the stand pipe and main of the water words. The tower has now reached a height of forty-nine feet and will probably be completed this week.

The lecture on "Popular Falicies" given at the church Tuesday evening was very good. On account of the storm the attendance was not very large, but all present were amply repaid for their efforts to attend.

Miss Jennie Sibley was the victim of a very pleasant surprise party on Friday evening of last week when about sixteen of her young friends gathered at her home to spend the evening. Miss Jennie soon rallied from her surprise and made her guests heartily welcome. A very pleasant evening was spent by all.

Monday evening Lotus camp M. W. A. held its annual election of officers. Those chosen to fill the offices for the coming year are as follows: C. M. Manley, Ven. Consul; W. F. Ziegler, Advisor; J. C. James, Jr., Clerk; W. T. Taylor, Banker; S. LaPlant, Escort; Claude Manley, Watchman; C. Beuthling, Sentry; Henry Billett and B. F. Naber, Managers.

Lew Felter has purchased of Wm. H. Tiffany, a half intrest in the impliment business which Mr. Tiffany has conducted for the past year, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of Felter & Tiffany. Mr. Felter is well known in this vicinity, although he has resided in the west for a number of years, and these two well known gentlemen will comprise a strong and enterprising firm.

On Friday November 29 the home of Mrs. Chet Allen at Grass Lake was the scene of a pleasant little gathering when a number of the ladies of the neighborhood arrived to spend the day, the occasion being Mrs. Allen's birthday. Covers were laid for twelve at dinner. Mrs. Allen received many pretty gifts as mementoes of the occasion and the day was one long to be remembered by all present. At a late hour in the afternoon all returned home wishing Mrs. Allen many happy returns of the day.

The following article clipped from the Libertyville Independant will be of interest to many of our readers. The sale of the Heath furniture store is one of the largest business transactions that has taken place in this village in many years. The building and grounds is supposed to have sold for at least $16,000 and the stock for several thousand more which makes it a very pretentious deal for Libertyville. The new company is composed of O. I. Luce, R. C. Higgins and G. T. Luce and will do business under the name of O. I. Luce & Co., but is not incorporated. That real estate along Milwaukee avenue is far from decreasing in value is quite evident.

Good 50c fleeced lined underwear—all sizes at Webb's.

Henry Billett was transacting business in Waukegan Monday.

Wm. Ganger transacted business in Chicago on Saturday last.

Frank Fenderson of Round Lake, was transacting business in Antioch Wednesday.

Fred Kinrade and family spent thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. Will Cornish at Solon Mills.

According to a new ruling issued to news agents, Chicago newspapers are not returnable at the usual redemption fee and in fact are not returnable at all as formerly.

The foresters and officers of Lotus camp M. W. A. go to Lake Villa Friday night to assist the Lake Villa camp in putting in a small class, all members are invited.

See Alden, Bidinger & Co., for anything in music. Pianos, phonographs and records. Two stores, 473 Market st. Kenosha, and 269 N. Genesee st., Waukegan. For piano tuning send to us.

Mrs. E. C. Sabin gave a china shower at her home on Saturday evening for Miss Susan Morley, who was very pleasantly surprised by the occasion. The evening was very pleasantly spent and a bountiful luncheon was served. Those present were Misses Gertie Smart, Elizabeth Webb, Deedie Tiffany, Minnie and Ada Lux, Lillie Watson, Alice Emmons, Susan Morley and Mesdames Emma Simons and Maude Sabin.

Trial catarrh treatments are being mailed out free, on request, by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. These tests are proving to the people—without a penny's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. Sold by J. H. Swan.

TO THE PUBLIC

All persons wishing me to do dental work for them must have it done before December 15, 1907, as my office will be closed for two months from that date.

G. R. Olcott, Dentist, Antioch, Ill.

DeWitt's Carbolized witch Hazel Salve—don't forget the name, and accept no substitute. Get DeWitt's. It's good for piles. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Treat Marriage Lightly.

In Samoa the wife's tenure of office is frequently limited to a few days or weeks, and marriage is sometimes only an excuse for the feasts and festivals so dear to the hearts of the pleasure-loving natives.

Badly Mixed Up.

Abraham Brown, of Winterton, N. Y., had a very remarkable experience: he says: "Doctors got badly mixed up over me; one said heart disease; two called it kidney trouble; the fourth blood poison, and the fifth stomach and liver trouble; but none of them helped me; so my wife advised trying Electric Bitters, which are restoring me to prefect health. One bottle did me more good than all the five doctors prescribed." Gain need to cure blood poison, weakness and all stomach, liver and kidneys complaints, by J. H. Swan, druggist, 50c.

Camphor Used in Celluloid.

About 70 per cent. of all the camphor made is used in the manufacture of celluloid.

Jack and Jill were both quite ill,
Now each is well and wiser,
For blues and headaches have to go,
When they take an early riser.

DeWitt's Little Early Riser Pills are sold by J. H Swan.

Bad for the Bluffer.

When the currency is colored slate, brown, green, blue, yellow, pink and white many a man who now takes so much pride in flashing his roll of $1 notes will be a miserable being.

Are you having trouble with your kidneys? There are lots of people today wonder why they have pains across the back, why they are tired and lacking in energy and ambition. Your kidneys are wrong. They need relief without delay. Take DeWitt's Kidney & Bladder Pills; they are for weak back, inflammation of the bladder, backache and weak kidneys. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Money to Loan

Money to loan on approved real estate security in large or small amounts.

Ben H. Miller, Libertyville, Ill.

J. C. JAMES, JR.
Jurtice of the Peace and Notary Public
REAL ESTATE
Both Farm and Lake Property
Fire Insurance Agent for Several Good Companies
Accidental and Life Insurance, Reasonable Rates and Good Companies
J. C. JAMES, JR.
Antioch, Illinois

C. F. BARTHEL
Contractor & Builder
Plans and Specifications Furnished on Application
Estimates Furnished on Wood, Concrete and Cement Block Buildings
Call and see me if you are intnding to build as I can sav you mony
C. F. BARTHEL
Telephone 371 Antioch, Ill.

We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign
PATENTS
Send model, sketch or photo of invention for free report on patentability. For free book, How to Secure Patents and TRADE-MARKS write to
CASNOW & Co.
OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Christmas Photographs at Lugar's Stundio
From now until further notice I will give FREE with each two dozen Cabinet Photos one 11x14 enlargement. Come NOW and have your Christmas Photos made and be sure they will be ready when wanted. I have just received over 100 samples of Picture Moulding. Come and see them and let me do your framing. Prices right. Open every day and from 9:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. on Sundays.
MAIN STREET — ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE
WHILE THEY LAST—We have the cleanest, neatest and best assortment of Team Harness in our surrounding country. We also guarantee them strictly "hand made." Our singles are nothing to miss looking at; they are built with the best of material and workmanship. We have Storm Blankets (heavy duck lined); also Rubber Storm Blankets for teaming and a good assortment of Squares and Stables, all fancy patterns. Our Plush Robes are a very attractive article. Prices right on all our goods. We can please you. Give us a trial. Don't forget when you want to go away we carry a line of Suit Cases and Bags.
B. F. VAN PATTEN & SON
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY — ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS

WILLIAMS BROTHERS
ANTIOCH — ILLINOIS
We accept in payment of merchandise or accounts checks on local banks, time checks, checks on Chicago banks, cashiers' checks and accommodate our customers by cashing checks as long as we have currency which is scarce just now. But gold is flowing into the country from every land and the mighty west has the goods to bring it. We all want to see "the wheels go round." Let each one do his share and they go; especially if they buy their goods at the Antioch Department Store of
WILLIAMS BROTHERS
ANTIOCH — IL

Kodol For Indigestion
Our Guarantee Coupon
If, after using two-thirds of a $1.00 bottle of Kodol, you can honestly say it has not benefited you, we will refund your money. Try Kodol today on this guarantee. Fill out and sign the following, present it to the dealer at the time of purchase. If it fails to satisfy you return the bottle containing one-third of the medicine to the dealer from whom you bought it, and we will refund your money.
Town _____
State _____
Sign here _____
Cut This Out
Digests What You Eat
And Makes the Stomach Sweet
E. C. DeWITT & CO., Chicago, Ill.
J. H. SWAN.

SCHOOL DAYS ARE HERE
We have on hand a full line of
School Supplies
consisting of
School Books, Tablets, Pens, Pencils
Send Your Children to Us and We will Supply Their Needs
J. H. SWAN,
ANTIOCH — ILLINOIS

SEQUOIT LODGE, No. 837, A. F. & A. M., hold regular communications the First and Third Wednesday evenings of every month. Visiting brethern always welcome.
E. C. SABIN, W. M.
GEO. BARTLETT, Sec'y.

The Eastern Star meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.
MAUDE SABIN, W. M.
MABEL GRIMM, Sec'y.

LOTUS CAMP No. 557 M. W. A. meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month, in Woodmen hall, Antioch, Illinois. Visiting Neighbors always welcome
C. M. MANLEY, V. C.
J. C. JAMES, JR., Clerk.

SPECTACLES SCIENTIFICALLY FITTED

C F. INGALLS
Jewelers : and : Opticians,
112 Genesee St, Waukegan, Ill

T. N. DONNELLY & Co.
Loan and Diamond Brokers
118 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.,
Between Washington and Madison,
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ALL KINDS JEWELRY at less than cost. At half the price you pay the regular stores. Dec 19 01 y1

BANK OF ANTIOCH,
EDWARD BROOK, BANKER.
BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE, AND DO A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

CHARLES WHITNEY — RALPH J. DADY
WHITNEY & DADY
LAWYERS
305 WASHINGTON ST.
WAUKEGAN — ILLINOIS

Dr. A. E. MIDGLEY
LAKE VILLA
All Calls Promptly Answered.
Long Distance Telephone 204

EUGENE M. RUNYARD
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
TELEPHONE 1303.
218 Washington St. WAUKEGAN, ILL.

J. C. JAMES, JR.
UNDERTAKER
LICENSED EMBALMER
Licensed by the State Board of Health

ANTIOCH NEWS.

A. H. JOHNSON, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, - - ILLINOIS.

Mr. Barnes, American

By

Archibald Clavering Gunter

A Sequel to

Mr. Barnes of New York

Author of "Mr. Barnes of New York," "Mr. Potter of Texas," "That Frenchman," Etc.

Copyright, 1907, Dodd Mead & Co., N. Y.

CHAPTER I.

The Shock in the Marseilles Depot.

"I wonder if I can head off those cursed Corsican murder enthusiasts?" mutters Mr. Barnes, of New York, as he stands on the deck of the French steamer with Marseilles looming up in the heat mist ahead of him on a May morning of 1883, after the escape of the bridal party from Corsica.

There are very few passengers, Barnes' gold having sent the steamer back on her return voyage to Marseilles within two hours after her arrival at Ajaccio.

His glance is turned contemplatively beyond the whirling, eddying wake of the propeller's foam toward that curious island of a semi-mediaeval race, 200 miles behind him, whose rugged mountain slopes and chestnut valleys are the home of that undying revenge that the Corsicans think is noble; that they worship, idealize and call "the Vendetta."

The representative of New York fashion, American sportsmanship and modern materialism, who has flitted to the island and plucked not only the young English lieutenant, Edwin Gerard Anstruther, but his bride, Marina, the daughter of the Paolis, from the meshes and entanglements of a feud that only ends with death, notwithstanding his reward is to be the hand of the beautiful girl he loves, emits a low, contemplative, melancholy whistle.

He mentally glances back and sees the house of Musso Danella in the moonlit chestnut groves of Bocognano, and Marina in her bride's gown, her sensitive, passionate face filled with that weird mixture of undying love and uncanny horror as she shuddered from the arms of the man she had just sworn to cleave to through life and muttered: "Antonio's murderer!" Next he remembers the strange proof that brought back the wild happiness to the bride's face as she learned there was no taint of her brother's blood on Edwin Anstruther, her husband; that her horrible belief was due to circumstantial evidence and the jealous and crafty plot of Musso Danella, her guardian, the man lying dead upon the floor of the bridal chamber, Tomasso's dagger in his heart; and then had fallen fainting into her bridegroom's arms.

With this, the mind of Mr. Barnes reverts to his desperate efforts to get the whole party to Ajaccio before the natives of the little commune of Bocognano learned they had now another to avenge, and to the death of Marina's brother on the beach in the duello had been added that of Danella, their old-time friend, and to his peasants their kind maestro and proprietor.

Additional concern makes the face of the American even more grave as he mentally hears the distant ringing of the rifles on the mountain side as the carbineers shot old Tomasso Monaldi, who having become an assassin, had fled as a bandit, as the party made their weird ride to the Corsican seaport.

"If no deaths had followed the appearance of Marina's husband and me in the island, perhaps the accursed affair might have slumbered and died out," reflects Barnes, gloomily; "as it is, there's no telling where the devilish thing may end. If they have money enough to pursue us, holy poker, they may even include me in the scrimmage."

A little, delicately gloved hand laid upon his arm interrupts his meditation. Miss Enid Anstruther, standing beside him, looking like a joyous fashion-plate in a light Parisian traveling dress, whispers archly: "Thinking of me?" then suddenly ejaculates in almost frightened tone: "Oh, I hope not! Your face is so moody, dear." Blushes spring upon the sensitive face, and his young English fiancee whispers with a piquant pout: "Gloomy, and going to marry me in three days? That's not very complimentary, Burton."

"No, in two, if we can make quick connections for London," answers Burton, rapturously. "One day is past. But I wasn't thinking of you, young lady," he continues, tenderly, giving her delicate cheek a caressing, proprietary pinch; "I was thinking of—"

"What we left behind us," shudders his vivacious betrothed. "Don't let us think of that weird horror, when—when—" The radiance of her blue eyes and the blushes on her fair cheeks suggest the rest.

"When our wedding day is so near," whispers Burton, tenderly. "I would be very happy, too, if our Corsican friends would only forget it." He checks himself, biting his lip and adds: "However, the modern world is before us. I can see the Pharos light-house and the Iles des Perdus."

"Why, we are nearly at Marseilles," ejaculates Enid.

"Yes, only breakfast between us and every-day France," returns her escort. "Now just run down and direct Thompson to get your traps together and then tell Edwin to hurry Marina. They should be on deck. You know as soon as landed, we'll get right on to London. We can probably catch the morning train."

Miss Anstruther's answer makes Burton chew his moustache; she says: "If Marina is strong enough."

"Strong enough? She's got to be strong enough. We must get out of France. The further we are away from Corsica, the better. In France they don't need a reciprocity treaty to take us back to that mediaeval island. There is no telling what devilish complexion the natives of Bocognano may put upon the two dead men we left behind us. I don't want to alarm you—I wouldn't say this to Edwin or his bride—but the sooner we are out of France, the better."

"And you think that will be the end of the matter?" asks his fiancee, clinging closely to his arm as if Mr. Barnes were potent to save her from the whole Corsican race.

"Well, I think it would have been had we got away without old Tomasso killing Count Danella and the French carbineers shooting old Tomasso. As it is"—Barnes pauses suddenly and asks abruptly: "Did poor old Tomasso Monaldi have any close relatives? Not so very close, either. Cousins, even to the second and third degree often take a hand in these barbaric feuds."

"I believe while I was there," answers Miss Anstruther, "I heard a daughter spoken of, Etheria, she was called—the betrothed, I understand, of that mediaeval young cavalier who acted as bridesman and made that awful Smollet speech to Marina. Young Bernardo Salicetti, a member of the local governing body, ambitious to be elected to represent Corsica in the French chamber of deputies."

"Humph, a young Corsican swell betrothed to the daughter of the man



"And You Think That Will Be the End of the Matter?"

killed on the mountain. Besides, I've heard the dead Musso speak of a half-brother, Corsican on the mother's side—one Corregio Cipriano Danella. De Belloc mentioned him as we rode down the mountain. Corregio lives most of the time in southern France, but has the damnable ethics of his island," mutters Burton, then he suddenly checks himself, for Edwin Anstruther is bringing his bride up the companionway to the deck.

Every time her eye lights on her bridegroom, the flush of happiness transforms the bride's face into a dream of passionate loveliness. Each time she touches the arm of Edwin Anstruther, Barnes notes that her slight fingers cling to the young Englishman's stout muscles as if to be certain a living husband is beside her and she is not bereft. Still there is a confidence in the young Corsican lady's bearing that makes the American, who now considers himself as her physician, more hopeful of her physical strength.

"Ah, Marseilles is ahead of us, dear Dr. Barnes," she says, her dark eyes lighting up in their enthusiastic southern way. "To-morrow, Paris; the next day, London, where, Edwin tells me, you hope to be happy, happy as—"

"As I am," interjects Anstruther. "Enid has promised to make you so, hasn't she, my boy? And I'll see that she does it. No delays for trousseau; minister to the mast and sentence executed at once on that young lady who is putting her head over the taffrail to hide her blushes, which she'll pretend come from the sea air."

"Please attend to Marina's blushes, Edwin; they're enough for any man to take care of," laughs Miss Anstruther.

"Yes, and take Mrs. Anstruther in to breakfast," commands Barnes, deftly giving Marina her English name, thinking it will impress upon her that she is no more a Corsican.

"Breakfast!" says Mr. Anstruther, promptly, and leads his bride into the dining salon.

"Though I am not married, I am hungry also," remarks Enid, suggestively.

"All right, step in quick," returns Burton, but pausing at the cabin door, he whispers: "Excuse me a moment. I see an old friend forward."

"What, you are not going to sit by my side?" pouts his fiancee.

"In a minute. Order my breakfast for me."

A minute later he is standing among the few third-class passengers in the extreme bow of the boat, addressing an old Corsican, who, costumed in his best broad-brim sombrero and silver-buttoned coat, is seated upon a hen-coop and economically eating some hard-boiled eggs and roasted chestnuts he has produced from his pockets.

"You don't remember me, old Mateo," remarks Barnes, gazing at the ancient innkeeper of the auberge Il Pescatori.

"By the blessings of the saints, I do, honored Signore Barnes, of New York," replies the representative of old Corsica, his eyes lighting up with a lurid glow. "A grand duel that we arranged on the beach a year ago! All Ajaccio has been out to see where Antonio died and Marina took the oath of the vendetta. It helped business grandly. Has she killed yet?" The old man's tone is moodily eager.

"Not yet," answers Barnes, sententiously.

"Per Baccho, I saw her with another English officer in the stern a few minutes since. They say she's wedded to him. Hasn't found the man who slew her brother, but given her beauty to another of his accursed race. 'Tis shame on Corsica!" mutters the old vendetttaist, disgustedly.

"I believe on the morning of that duel," interjects Burton, "you were kind enough, Mateo, to give me quite a little history of the vendetta on which you seem to be an authority; how your father, a fisherman, fell in one, and you drowned the man who killed your father."

"Ah, that memory is a pleasant one, Signore. I can always sleep in peace; my enemy had no relatives or descendants."

"But where there are relatives and descendants, the feud goes on?" The American knocks the ashes from his cigar.

"Until there are no more left, of course! Even to all who bear the name or have a drop of the blood in their veins if they are men and Corsicans," answers old Mateo, stoutly.

"Ah, but you seem quite an authority on the subject. But are these feuds ever permitted to include women as victims?" asks the American, his eyes very anxious.

"Maladetto, why not? Women produce two-thirds of the vendettas," mutters the old man, sardonically.

Mr. Barnes turns moodily away from this cruel aspect of the infernal passion of unending revenge. As he enters the dining salon and seats himself beside Miss Enid, he mutters to himself: "By Jove, am I losing my nerve?" for the thought that his delicate fiancee may possibly be drawn into the horrible blood feud has produced a new sensation in his veins.

Half an hour afterward the Ajaccio boat is pulled up alongside of the Quai Joliette in Marseilles and is discharging its few passengers and little freight into that bustling artery of modern commerce full of moving wagons, shrieking cabmen and the other etceteras of a great commercial port.

The ladies are below getting their little baggage together, assisted by Edwin. Barnes, who has already sent a waiter on shore to bring a carriage, with an after-breakfast cigar between his teeth, is pacing the deck of the vessel.

A bright, smart little telegraph boy flies up the gangplank. After asking directions of the first officer, he steps to Mr. Barnes and hands him a blue envelope.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

DIDN'T PURCHASE THE MINE.

Prospective Owners Knew Not Where to Get Pack-Train Needed.

The secretary of an eastern company that some time ago was anxious to purchase a silver-lead mine in the northwest tells of an amusing incident in the negotiations for its purchase. As the ore assayed well and everything looked propitious, a mining expert was sent to examine the mine. His report was favorable, too favorable, in fact, and aroused the suspicions of the would-be purchaser; so it was determined to investigate more closely. At this point a well-known mining man of Butte recommended that a certain rough-and-ready genius should be sent to look at the mine. "You can deepnd upon his judgment," the mining man said. "You can trust to his report, which in all probability, will be brief and very much to the point." The advice was followed. As predicted, the report was short and pithy. It read substantially as follows: "Gents: I have made an examination of the X— mine, and report that the ore is there as represented; that it assays high; that it is there in plenty; but to get your supplies in and your ore out, you will need a pack-train of bald eagles."—Harper's Weekly.

Foe to Race Suicide.

The problem of race suicide will be simplified by the better housing of working people. As the result of an experiment—costing $1,500,000—by an English manufacturer, a garden colony for employes is reported to have a birth rate of 56 and a death rate of only nine per 1,000; while the children of seven are three inches taller and seven pounds heavier and those of 11 years are five and one-half inches taller and 20 pounds heavier, than the average of children of the same ages among the laboring classes of Liverpool.

Oldest Tunnel in the World.

Glenfield tunnel, on the Leicester & Swannington railway, in England, is the oldest tunnel in the world. It is about a mile long, and is the oldest section of the Midland company's system. Only four passenger trains pass through the tunnel each week day, and from Saturday night until Monday morning the tunnel is closed by a pad locked door at either end.

THEY'RE ALL PACKING THEIR GRIPS.



SCORES OF MINERS BURIED

ENTOMBED BY TERRIBLE EXPLOSION OF BLACK DAMP.

Many Lives May Be Lost as Result of Mine Disaster at Fayette City, Pa.

Monongahela. — Between 50 and 60 miners are entombed in the Naomi mine of the United Mine Coal company at Fayette City as the result of an explosion of black damp at eight o'clock Sunday night.

It is thought many are dead behind tons of rock and coal, which fell during the concussion and blocked the entrance.

The explosion was caused, it is said, when a miner with an open lamp entered one of the old workings. Medical aid has been sent from Monongahela and surrounding towns.

The mine is of the shaft type and the concrete sides of the entry were broken down so as to completely close the passage back a considerable distance. About 100 feet from the entrance is located the first airshaft and from this deadly gas is pouring in great volumes. The gas found in mines in this territory is so poisonous that no human being can live in it for more than a few minutes, and for this reason it is not believed a single one of the entombed men is still alive.

One man, an unidentified foreigner, managed to climb to the top of the first airshaft but dropped dead there. No sign of life has come from the others.

Drytown, Cal. — Through the heroic efforts of Manager Goodall and a large force of miners, who labored all Saturday night and Sunday, fire at the Fremont mine, where 11 miners were entombed, was put under control. The Longmouth drift, where the fire raged, is being explored by a rescuing party of miners, who were lowered into the shaft Sunday afternoon. There is some hope that the 11 workmen have found shelter in one of the side drifts and may still be alive.

MEXICAN WITNESS POISONED.

Secret Service Officer Vasquez Ill at Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Said to be in daily fear of being killed since his arrival here Monday, Trinidad Vasquez, a secret service officer in the employ of the Mexican government, the chief witness for the government in the cases of Magon, Villareal and Rivera, alleged revolutionists, was poisoned Friday. It is believed he will recover.

He was chatting with Thomas Furlong, a detective who trailed the alged revolutionists across the country, when he suddenly threw up his hands and dropped.

W. H. S. Wright of St. Paul Is Dead.

St. Paul, Minn. — W. H. S. Wright, one of the most prominent Masons in the United States, died at the Angus hotel in this city Thursday, at the age of 65. He had lived in St. Paul for 25 years. Mr. Wright was at one time paymaster of the Western Wisconsin railroad, and for 20 years he was purchasing agent of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha road.

Killed by Gas Explosion.

Adrian, Mich.—Dr. Artemis O. Wotring, aged 40 years, was instantly killed and several others were injured by the explosion of a gas plant at his home in Ogden Center Saturday night.

Lad Kills His Sweetheart.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—Melvin Powell, aged 17, shot and instantly killed his sweetheart, Lillian Humphreys, aged 16, near this city Saturday night. Friends of Powell say that the pistol was accidentally fired.

Man Drowns in Bath Tub.

Ossining, N. Y.—Charles L. Fergueson, Jr., was drowned in a bath tub at his home early Sunday. The coroner decided that Fergueson had fainted and his head slipped below the water.

KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENT.

Capt. F. E. Bent of Wisconsin Meets Terrible Death.

Escanaba, Mich.—Capt. Frank E. Bent, of company I, Twentieth Wisconsin National Guard, was instantly killed in an automobile accident near here Saturday night and four others were injured.

Sumner K. Prescott, vice president and general manager of the Prescott Iron Works, was internally injured, and it is feared he may die. Isaac Stepehnson, Jr., nephew of United States Senator Stephenson, had an arm broken, and Joseph Duzberry suffered fractures of his collar bone and one arm. Albert Holquist was badly bruised.

All the members of the party belong at Marinette and were on their way about midnight from Gladstone to Escanaba. Mr. Prescott was driving and Bent was sitting beside him on the front seat. On a steep incline they lost control of the machine and it struck a sharp turn at the foot of the hill running at terrific speed. The front wheels snapped off and the car shot forward 50 feet through the air, turning upside down in its flight and pinning to the ground all but Holquist when it lit. Capt. Bent's neck was broken by the rear seat.

WOMAN SLAYER CONVICTED.

R. M. Shumway Found Guilty of Murdering Mrs. Sarah Martin.

Beatrice, Neb.—The jury which heard the case against R. Meade Shumway, charged with the murder of Mrs. Sarah Martin near Adams on the afternoon of September 3, Thursday afternoon found the defendant guilty and recommended that the court sentence Shumway to hang.

Mrs. Martin was the wife of Shumway's employer and was left alone with the man while her husband was at a primary election. The husband discovered the mutilated body of his wife on his return to the farm. Shumway was missing, together with about $200 in cash.

B. FULTON FRENCH ACQUITTED.

Jury's Verdict Ends Noted Feud Trial in Kentucky.

Lexington, Ky.—A special from Beattyville says that the jury in the case of B. Fulton French, accused of complicity in the assassination of James B. Marcum, returned a verdict of not guilty. The acquittal of French ends one of the most noted feud trials in the Kentucky mountains. Judge Hargis and Edward Callahan, former sheriff of Jackson, who were charged with being implicated in the murder, have also been acquitted.

Two Chicago Breweries Burned.

Chicago. — The Mullen Brewing company's plant at Wallace and West Thirty-ninth streets and that of the Ernst Tosetti Brewing company, at West Forty-first and Butler streets, three blocks away, both were crippled severely Thursday afternoon by flames. The loss is $275,000.

Illinois Congressman Dies.

Murphysboro, Ill. — Congressman George W. Smith died suddenly Saturday night of typho-malaria at his home here. Mr. Smith, who was serving his twentieth year in congress, had been ailing for two weeks, but was suddenly taken worse and died at midnight.

Mr. Taft Sees the Gremlin.

Moscow.—Secretary Taft devoted Sunday to a visit to the kremlin, the historical center of Russia, all the palaces and churches of which were opened for his inspection by the order of Lieut. Gen. Guerschelmann, governor general of Moscow. Sunday evening the secretary and his party attended a banquet given in his honor by the American colony. President Roosevelt and Emperor Nicholas were toasted. Mr. Taft responded briefly to the speech of welcome of the American consul, Samuel Smith.

PROOF FOR TWO CENTS.

If You Suffer with Your Kidneys and Back Write to This Man.

G. W. Winney, Medina, N. Y., invites kidney sufferers to write to him. To all who enclose postage he will reply telling how Doan's Kidney Pills cured him after he had doctored and had been in two different hospitals for eighteen months, suffering intense pain in the back, lameness, twinges when stooping or lifting, languor, dizzy spells and rheumatism. "Before I used Doan's Kidney Pills," says Mr. Winney, "I weighed 143. After taking 10 or 12 boxes I weighed 162 and was completely cured."



Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

EQUAL TO THE OCCASION.

This Servant Girl Was Evidently a Person of Resource.

As a source of humor the Irish servant girl has long since fallen from her high estate, a result probably due to the better class of young women from the Emerald Isle who come here annually to help confuse the eternal "servant girl question." But now and again one of the old, naively ignorant sort turns up in a New York household, as was demonstrated the other day to a caller at a house on the West Side.

The girl who responded to the bell was asked if her mistress was at home. To this inquiry she surprised the caller by putting her arms behind her back and replying in a rich brogue, as she thrust her face toward the caller: "Put th' tickets in me mouth, ma'am, an' I'll go an' see. Me hands is wet."—N. Y. Press.

SORES AS BIG AS PENNIES.

Whole Head and Neck Covered—Hair All Came Out—Cured in Three Weeks by Cuticura.

"After having the measles my whole head and neck were covered with scaly sores about as large as a penny. They were just as thick as they could be. My hair all came out. I let the trouble run along, taking the doctor's blood remedies and rubbing on salve, but it did not seem to get any better. It stayed that way for about six months; then I got a set of the Cuticura Remedies, and in about a week I noticed a big difference, and in three weeks it was well entirely and I have not had the trouble any more, and as this was seven years ago, I consider myself cured. Mrs. Henry Porter, Albion, Neb., Aug. 25, 1906."

A Frank Advertiser.

The new commercial morality has spread to Ceylon. From one of the newspapers of that balmy island we take the following:

"CH. A. HORSE—Rising seven, fine mouth and paces, about 15 hands; fine Lady's Hack; shows a lot of breeding; Reason for selling, bad with motors; won't go in harness; jibs when leaving stables; catches rider by seat of breeches when mounting; but a darling pet. Apply, &c."—London Daily Mail.

One Waiter with Sense.

Man in a restaurant, happening in just as a new shift of waiters came on. And having eaten a very modest luncheon this man laid down a modest tip, to be exact, five cents.

And did the waiter shy off or sniff at this nickel? He did neither, but on the contrary he seemed to regard it as an augury of good fortune that his first customer should have given him something, and—

"Thank you," he said, politely, to the customer, and as he turned away he added to himself: "That's a starter."—N. Y. Sun.

Laundry work at home would be much more satisfactory if the right Starch were used. In order to get the desired stiffness, it is usually necessary to use so much starch that the beauty and fineness of the fabric is hidden behind a paste of varying thickness, which not only destroys the appearance, but also affects the wearing quality of the goods. This trouble can be entirely overcome by using Defiance Starch, as it can be applied much more thinly because of its greater strength than other makes.

A Fascinating Game.

A precocious little girl living on one of the crowded business thoroughfares of the city was in the habit of gazing out of the window at the busy street below for hours at a time.

"What is it, Gladys, that you find so constantly interesting in the street?" asked her mother one day.

"Oh," came the wise rejoinder, "just watching the cars go pro and con."—Harper's Weekly.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Deserved.

"How comes it that this manufacturing town elects a millionaire for mayor?" asked the stranger.

"His popularity," drawled the native, "came from using perfumed gasoline in his auto."

PRODUCTION OF COAL

Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics Reveals Some Interesting Facts.

GREAT CHANGE IN TEN YEARS

Annual Production of Coal in State Has Increased Over 18,000,000 Tons During That Time —Needs of the Bureau.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 10.—In its twenty-fifth annual report the Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics makes a suggestion which may become the basis of future legislative action in the way of extending the work of the bureau. Attention is called to the fact that, because of insufficient funds, it has not been possible to keep a continuous and complete record of all the productive interests of the state, and it is urged that this be done.

The bureau has, for twenty-five years, kept a record of the coal industry, and its thoroughness and value is unquestionably a strong argument in favor of recording, with similar detail, the statistics of other industries. This record is also an index to the great amount of work done in one of the modest departments of the state government, concerning which the general public has heard very little. The record is interesting as well as valuable.

There has been a wonderful growth in the production of coal in Illinois since the first report was issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Then it was 11,017,069 tons annually; now it is 38,317,581 tons. Then 20,290 men were given employment in the industry; now the number of men employed is 62,283.

Great Change in Ten Years.

The record of the bureau shows that the greatest progress in the business of coal mining has been made since the year 1897. During these ten years the annual production has increased 18,222,823 tons, or 91 per cent. With this growth there has been a wonderful change in the industry, both material and social. New methods have been adopted in mining and the men are surrounded with conditions which were not dreamed of twenty-five years ago.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has played an important part in the changes which have come about. Many of the new methods employed are the result of investigations and information secured through the department. It has been active, too, in securing better things for the men employed in the industry, and the mining laws for the protection of life and property are either its work or the result of information and statistics collected by the department.

It is now ten years since the present administration of the bureau took hold. During the intervening period the uniform work day of eight hours has been established in the industry; the wages of miners have increased, in some instances 100 per cent.; the so-called truck system has been abolished; the gross-weight plan of paying miners has gone into effect, and numerous abuses which caused friction between the miners and operators have been obliterated. These things, for the most part, have been brought about by the organization, both of miners and operators, but those connected with the state bureau claim a share of the credit for initiating and assisting in bringing about many reforms.

Careless Use of Powder.

An example of what the bureau is accomplishing along this line is given in the comment made in the annual report on a single item of the statistics. This has to do with the amount of powder used in the mines and as showing the practical character of the department's work it is valuable. After quoting figures from one of the statistical tables in the detailed report, the following observations are made:

"The table shows that 1,027,373 kegs of powder were used, producing an average of 33.25 tons per keg. Where the mining is done exclusively by machines the product was 101 tons. In the powder-using mines where machines are not employed the product was 27 tons to the keg.

"These figures cannot be construed in any other light than a criticism either of the qualification of the men now employed in the mines or as a rebuke to their work methods. It requires no further inquiry to condemn any system of mining necessitating the use of powder where the actual results, as in this case, yield but a fraction over one ton to every pound of powder burned.

"These facts, regrettable as they are, fully confirm and justify, in the interest of life, the necessity for and the wisdom of that provision of the recent law requiring that all employes shall be out of the mines during the process of blasting. In the face of such a situation, the merest consideration for human welfare demands that an unskilled hand should not be permitted to touch a deadly explosive where the life of an innocent person may be involved."

In this same connection the bureau makes a recommendation which is illustrative of the influence it has been able to exert in securing legislation for the betterment of mine commissions. It suggests a new plan for the handling of explosives in mines which contemplated the employment of a corps of practical men in each mine. In support of this proposition the bureau quotes from its statistics to prove that the system suggested is feasible and says:

Saving of Life Important.

"This system would leave to the so-called miners the work chiefly of loading coal, a task for which only most of them are adapted. Nothing short of a plan of this kind will solve the problems which the situation presents. It is a useless waste of valuable time enacting laws requiring that only so much powder shall be used, that drill holes shall be made at a certain angle from the free face of the coal, etc.

"These are terms that only those educated in the business understand, and but very few of that class are now in the mines. Such regulations might be effective if made for the guidance of intelligent men specially fitted for that work, but not otherwise. Objections to the plan here suggested, which is in fact but an extension and completion of the present system of shot firing, may be urged on the ground of expense, and that whether the operator, the miner, or both contribute to meet it.

"A sufficient reply to such an argument if founded on facts would be that the saving of life is a consideration more important than the saving of dollars. The work of drilling holes and preparing shots would add considerably to the present duties of the shot-firers and consequently require the employment of more men, probably three times the number now employed in that connection.

"Would this necessarily mean more expense? The purpose of the plan is not alone to save life through the more careful and intelligent preparation of shots, but also to avoid the loss consequent upon the burning of so much unnecessary powder. This report shows that 1,027,373 kegs of powder, equal to 13,000 tons, were burned in the mines this year, being an increase of nearly 90,000 kegs over 1905.

Urges Trained Shot-Firers.

"Powder at prevailing prices sells for $1.75 per keg of twenty-five pounds. According to this calculation the miners paid in 1906 for powder alone nearly $1,800,000. Much of this property, representing great value, was practically wasted in the hands of incompetent men. It is entirely safe to state that fully one-half of the powder used was burned, not in making, but in destroying coal.

"If the use of powder in the hands of trained men could perform double the work, as we think it would, then under the present practice the direct money loss to the miners was equal to $900,000; saying nothing of the loss sustained by the mining plant, and the consuming public, accruing from the production of an inferior quality of coal. Instead of an additional expense under the plan proposed the saving effected would prove the best financial investment the mining industry could make."

The statistics collected by the bureau concerning the loss of life in mines are an interesting feature of the report. Figures are given from fourteen coal-producing states, including Great Britain, and Illinois stands twelfth in the number of lives lost, based upon the amount of coal produced. Considering that Illinois stands next to Pennsylvania as a coal-producing state, this is regarded as a creditable showing, but the bureau suggests that proper regulations would further reduce the loss of life. Concerning the effect of the new shot-firers law passed in 1905 the report says:

"While the experience of this first year under the shot-firers' law sustains the contention that its adoption would diminish the number of fatalities due to such causes, it would be unfair to confine our judgment of the ultimate effects of the law's operation to the results shown by the present year for the reason that many of those accepting the position of shot-firer had no previous experience in such work; besides, the greater number of lives were lost and the most property destroyed in consequence of firing shots drilled in the solid in entries or other narrow work.

"This practice was in open violation of the word and spirit of the law, which prohibits anyone from drilling or shooting what is known as a dead hole. Had this provision of the law been observed the lives of many of the shot-firers who were killed would have been spared. Unfortunately in the case of a few, their deaths were due either to ignorance of their duties or gross and inexcusable negligence. There is every reason to expect, partly from a better knowledge of the work and the exercise of greater care, that the number of accidents from these cases in the future will be reduced to a minimum.

"Accidents, particularly in an occupation as hazardous as that of coal mining, seems to sustain a certain relation to the volume of the product and the number of men employed. Both as to men and tons the number employed and the output this year exceed that of any similar period, while compared with the record of the last few years there has been a substantial reduction in the number of fatalities resulting from the use of powder."

Summary for the Year 1906.

The report shows that coal was mined in 54 counties, where 1018 mines were operated. The number of new or old mines opened during the year was 151. The total output of all mines in tons of 2,000 pounds was 38,317,581. The total number of employes engaged in these mines was 62,283. The average price paid per gross ton for hand mining was $0.5702 and for machine mining $0.442. The number of men accidentally killed during the year was 155, of which number 147 were killed inside and 8 outside the mines.

CHASED THROUGH WOODS BY PACK OF WOLVES

FARMER AND WIFE HAVE THRILLING EXPERIENCE DURING THE NIGHT.

Negaunee, Mich.—Pursued for miles by a pack of wolves, Swan Pilo and his wife, of Negaunee, had a thrilling experience during the night while returning from their homestead north of the Yellow Dog river. Their farm is in one of the wildest districts in the Lake Superior region.

The couple noticed that they were followed by a number of wolves just after dusk on the first day of their return journey, and as they were miles from any habitation the prospect appeared a dismal one, particularly as the homesteader had no gun.

The horse was terror-stricken, and it was with difficulty that Pilo was able to keep it in the road, which, for



The Wolves Circled About the Wagon.

most of the distance, is little better than a trail flanked by thick forests.

The wolves circled about the wagon and as they ran in and out of the underbrush the occupants of the vehicle saw that the pack was a good-sized one. Occasionally one animal bolder than the rest would dash up behind the wagon and try to leap into it. Failing, owing to the speed of the horse, the wolf would stop short and howl, or else would slink off into the woods.

The horse ran madly until an open stretch of country was gained. When a settler's cabin was reached at the opposite side of the plain the wolves disappeared. Had the trip been made during the winter, when prey is not so plentiful, it is believed by Pilo that he and his wife would have fallen victims to the wolves. Never again, he says, will he venture into the wilderness without a rifle and plenty of ammunition.

RIDES HER WHEEL LIKE GODIVA.

Sleeping Girl Clad in Nightgown Startles Fort Dodge, Ia.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The ghostlike apparition of a girl astride a bicycle flitting about the streets after midnight will not startle residents in the east end any longer. For weeks pedestrians abroad late at night have been scared.

The other night a policeman, attracted by a crash and a scream, ran around a corner and solved the mystery. He found a young and pretty girl clad in a thin nightdress which had suffered severely when the wheel she was riding struck a brick. The girl was dazed, but told the policeman where she lived. He escorted her home and startled her father, a well-known merchant, who thought his daughter was safe in bed.

The girl said she had no recollection of her night rides.

Saw Heaven In Vision.

Williamsport, Pa.—Miss Ella Courtright, an aged woman of this city, while suffering from a stroke of paralysis, says that she made a visit to heaven. She was in a state of catalepsy, and during the trance, she declares, she enjoyed a visit to the realm of the unknown.

During her interview with a newspaper man she gave a graphic description of her vision, interspersed with frequent biblical allusions and quotations. While within the gates she says she saw the throne of God, with Jesus sitting at his feet. Stretching away as far as she could see were millions of strange faces, and the supernal beings were all dressed in robes of white.

Lives Nine Days on Berries.

Old Forge, N. Y.—William P. Edwards, of Utica, who was lost in the woods, was found nine days later eight miles from his destination. He was still alive, but extremely weak. He was found by an employe of the lumber camp, who stumbled upon him by chance and could give no clear account of how he came to lose his way. He had kept life in his body by eating blueberries. Mr. Edwards is one of the best known expert accountants in this part of New York.

Gives Up Lizard and Lives.

Hurley, Wis.—From Wyandotte comes the report that the town's record of freaks has again been broken. Lee Du Mond, aged three, has parted company with a live lizard two inches long. The child was taken with a vomiting fit, and when given medicine the lizard was brought forth. It died from the heat, and the boy now eats as he never did before.

Our Store is Now in Full Xmas Readiness

THE GLOBE DEPARTMENT STORE

CORNER GENESEE & MADISON STREETS WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS

Immense Showing of Xmas Goods for Men, Women and Children

Our Greater Basement Now Opened

IT has taken us weeks of hard work to get this great salesroom in readiness. Now that all is complete we await your word of approval and surprise as you note the many extraordinary offerings. Not an item but what's a bargain.

HERE'S BUT A FEW OF THE ITEMS FROM THE STOCKS

Cups and Saucers
White cups and saucers that usually sell at 10c each or 60c a set, basement price, each..... 5c

Cups and Saucers
English china white cups and saucers generally 15c each, basement price..... 8c

Wash Basins
Blue enameled wash basins, white inside, large size, regular 35c ones, special basement price.. 25c

Dish Pans
10-quart heavy retinned dish pans that everywhere are 25c, in our basement..... 19c

Coffee Pots
Gray enameled coffee pots, two-quart size, regular 50c ones, basement price..... 35c

Flour Sifters
Tin flour sifters with handles, usually 15c and 20c apiece, our special basement price..... 10c

Kettle Covers
Tin kettle covers in every size, selling price in our basement, each 5c and..... 4c

Chair Seats
Wooden perforated chair seats, all sizes, usual price 10c, our basement price..... 4c

Hose
Infants black and colored cashmere hose and ladies black hose, 20c and 25c qualities, in the basement, per pair..... 10c

Boys and girls heavy hose, fine and coarse ribbed 25c and 35c qualities, in the basement, while they last..... 15c

Toyland

Our Toyland is also now open—located in the basement. Many tables, shelves and booths of Xmas toys, books, dolls, etc., makes it a wonderland for the little eyes to feast on. At every visit to this store be sure and bring the little folks to Toyland.

Special Suit and Coat Bargains

As more room is needed each day for our immense lines of Xmas goods, reduced prices for quick clearances are necessary in many lines.

Ladies suits smartly tailored from choicest cashmeres, novelty mixtures and suitings. These must go at sharp reductions for quick clearance, choice..... $4.98

Ladies coats. Handsomest models in black, browns, reds of keraeys, cashmeres and broadcloths. Beautifully trimmed and neatly tailored in latest effects. Very rare coat bargains. These at..... $9.95

Children's coats. Reds, brown and choicest novelty mixtures, specially priced..... $2.98

Seasonable Clothing Values

Men's overcoats, coats that have wear and warmth as well as being in style and attractive. Blacks, blues, grays and novelties in thibets, vicunas, Meltons and friezes. $10.00, $12.00, $18.00 and..... $25.00

Men's suits, nobby, dressy, stylish, good wearing suits that will fit and fully satisfy every wearer. Serges, cheviots, cashmeres, thibets, tweeds and novelty mixtures in all the wanted patterns and shades. $10, $15, $18... $30.00

Boys' overcoats. For boys, overcoats that will keep them warm and wear them extra well. Blacks, grays and novelty mixtures. $2.50, $5.00, $7.00..... $10.00

Shoe Bargains

Ladies' felt slippers with solid leather soles, special 75c values, at a bargain for..... 48c

Ladies felt slippers with nice fur timmed tops and solid leather soles. Extra special at, per pair..... 79c

THIS STORE OPEN EVERY EVENING TILL XMAS BEGINNING MONDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 9

Rural News Notes

Submitted by Our Very Able Staff of Correspondents

GRAYSLAKE

Mrs. Hulbert was a Chicago visitor on Tuesday last.

The Bon Ton has installed a new lighting plant.

Mrs. B. Loftus and daughter spent Friday in Waukegan.

Mrs. Rickey spent thanksgiving with friends at Libertyville.

Mrs. Senger of Woodstock was the guest of Mrs. E. B. Sherman last week.

Miss Alice Strang entertained the B. I. G. Club at a left handed party on Friday evening.

Mrs. Otto Waldman entertained a party of friends from Chicago over thanksgiving.

Ed. Adams and family are now occupying the house recently vacated by Ed. Higley and family.

J. Longabaugh has resigned his position as mail carrier between the postoffice and the St. Paul depot.

Many Grayslake people attended the Keubker-Wilmot wedding at Waukegan on Thanksgiving day.

Mrs. Spalding who has been visiting the past six months with her danghter, Mrs. Palmer, has returned to her home at Milton, Wis.

MILLBURN

Victor Strang of Beloit, was home last Thursday.

Miss Carrie Bater returned from Chicago Wednesday.

Mrs. Wentworth entertained her nephew from New York last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hughes of Chicago were home for Thanksgiving.

Miss Marian McDougall has gone to Highland Park to visit with her brother.

Miss Davison of Chicago Heights, Ill., has been visiting a few days with Miss Vivien Bonner.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown and son Warren of Chicago, spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth.

Messrs. Henry and William Wedge of Waukegan spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Strang.

Ruby and Pearl Cleveland, Robert Bonner, Leon Strang, Helen Safford and Mabel Bonner were home from Wednesday till Monday.

Mabel and Bae Adams visited with Mrs. Pantall from Wednesday till Sunday. When they returned home Mr. Pantall accompanied them and will visit for a few days.

A Dangerous Deadlock

that sometimes terminates fatally, is the stoppage of liver and bowel functions. To quickly end this condition without disagreeable sensations, Dr. King's New Life Pills should always be your remedy. Guaranteed absolutely satisfactory in every case or money back, at J. H. Swan's, drug store. 25c.

It Quiets the Cough

This is one reason why Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is so valuable in consumption. It stops the wear and tear of useless coughing. But it does more—it controls the inflammation, quiets the fever, soothes, heals. Ask your doctor about this.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. HAIR VIGOR.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

Hasten recovery by keeping the bowels regular with Ayer's Pills.



HICKORY

The Aid Society was well attended Wednesday.

Misses Helen and Effie Pickles are spending a few days in the city.

Miss Maude Frazier of Antioch spent Sunday with her parents.

Mrs. Hall and Miss Jennie, visited with Mrs. eddy last week.

Mrs. Earl Edwards, of Chicago, is spending the week at D. B. Webb's.

Mr. Bissell of Chicago spent last Wednesday with Mr. Mills and family.

Mrs. G. A. Harmer and son George spent last week with their cousin, Mrs. F. L. Newell.

Messrs. Bert Edwards, Wilbur Hunter and Harry Tillotson visited Chicago Monday and Tuesday.

Mrs. Fred Palmer of Michigan, who has been visiting Mrs. Wilson King and family, returned to her home last week.

Miss Jennie Charleston, who has been visiting at the home of George Edwards, returned Monday to her home in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. James McGuire and their grandson, Ray A. Harmer, spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Newell and family of Russell.

Thousands of men and women in all walks of life are suffering from kidney and bladder troubles. Don't neglect your kidneys. Delays are dangerous. DeWitt's Kidneys and Bladder Pills afford quick relief for all forms of kidney and bladder trouble. A week's treatment 25c. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Family of Blind Musicians.

A concert as pathetic as it was interesting took place recently at Hamburg. The concert givers were a sister and two brothers, all blind; a fourth brother, who is studying composition at the Berlin Academy of Music, and whose works have already been very favorably commented on, being similarly affected. The sister possesses a fine and well trained soprano voice of considerable compass, while one brother, who on this occasion acted as her accompanist, holds an appointment at Muhlheim-an-der-Ruhr as organist. The third brother is a 'cellist of considerable talent. The family are natives of Muhlheim.

Could Have Their Choice.

Frederick Sandys, described by Ruskin as the greatest of English draughtsmen, was once asked before he was known to fame to paint the portrait of the mayor of a town, a most estimable grocer. The spokesman of the deputation said that the committee was prepared to pay as high as $50 for a good portrait, but on seeing the artist's face grow long, added that they only wanted a half length. "Oh, of course, that makes a difference," said the artist, most urbanely. "Which half would you prefer, gentlemen?"

To check a cold quickly get from your druggist some little candy cold Tablet called Preventics. Druggist everywhere are now dispensing Preventics for they are not only safe but decidedly certain and prompt Preventics certain no quinine, no laxative, nothing harsh nor sickening. Taken at the "sneeze stage" Preventics will prevent pneumonia, bronchitis, la grippe, etc. Hence the name, Preventics. Good for feverish children. 48 Preventics 25c. Trail boxes 5 cts. Sold by J H Swan.

An Object Lesson.

"Miranda," said the mistress, "you are a good cook, and I just know that you are too good for us to keep. Some man will come along one of these days and induce you to marry him." "Oh, no, mum," answered Miranda, fervently. "I've lived with you and your 'usband too long to want ever to get married." There are two conclusions to be drawn from the reply of the faithful servant; one is that she was loyal to her employers, the other is as it may be.—Chicago Evening Post.

Billions of Pins and Buttons.

Twenty billion pins and five billion buttons were produced by American factories in 1905. The United States also produced in that year 200,000,000 needles, nearly 400,000,000 safety pins and 250,000,000 hairpins.

Facts, Not Fancies.

An American manager who started for New York, said to his London agent in parting: "Now, after the play is produced, please don't cable me 'Great success.' Send money."

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH **Dr. King's New Discovery**

FOR COUGHS COLDS PRICE 50c & $1.00. Trial Bottle Free

AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.

GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.

TREVOR

Henry Lubano, wife and daugther Vera were Kenosha shoppers Saturday.

Mr. Miller, who is employed in Chicago, is spending the week with his family.

Tom McGinty and son Johnne spent Thanksgiving with his parents and sister.

Mrs. Charles Herman and daughter of Antioch spent Tuesday with her sister Mrs. Yopp and family.

Mrs. Will Scherf of Withee, Wis., is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Pitcher and other relatives.

Mrs. Evans of Salem spent Thanksgiving and the remainder of the week with her son Will and family.

Dave Rea arrived Thursday morning from Fargo, S. D., and will spend a short time visiting Mrs. Rea's parents before they leave for California where they are planing to spend the winter.

When the Stomach, Heart, or Kidney nerves get weak, then these organs always fail. Don't drug the Stomach, nor stimulate the heart or kidneys. That is simply a makeshift. Get a prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. The restorative is prepared expressly for these weak inside nerves. Strengthen these nerves, build them up with Dr. Shoop's Restorative—tables or liquid—and see how quickly help will come. Free sample test sent on request by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. Your health is surely worth this simple test. Sold by J. H. Swan.

A Famous Model.

A good many years ago—27, to be exact—the most famous model in the world, Antonio Corsi, wandered from town to town as a strolling minstrel in England. Felix Moscheles, the famous artist, happened to discover him at Dover, brought him to London and employed him as a model. That was the beginning of a really artistic career, and to-day Antonio Corsi has the distinction of being the finest model in the world, as well as the most famous. All classes of painters have been thankful to employ him. He posed for Sargent and Abbey for the well known paintings in the Boston public library, and he has not disdained to appear as Mephistopheles on a can of devilled ham.

A Real Wonderland

South Dakota, with its rich silver mines, bonanza farms, wide ranges and strange natural formations, is a veritable wonderland. At Mound City, in the home of Mrs. E. D. Clapp, a wounderful case of healing has lately occurred. Her son seemed near death with lung and throat trouble. "Exhausting coughing spells occurred every five minutes," writes Mrs. Clapp, "when I began giving Dr. King's new discovery, the great medicine, that saved his life and completely cured him." Guaranteed for coughs and colds, throat and lung troubles, by J H. Swan, druggist. 50c. and $1.00. Trial bottle free.

Feathers.

The feathers used in millinery, taken from live birds, are the ostrich feathers. Feathered skins used in millinery, such as the feathers of sea gulls, are taken from the dead birds.

Headache Every Month

You may think, because you have long had it, that you must have a headache every month, being a women.

But if you think so, you are wrong, since a headache is a sign of disease of your womanly organs, that thousands of other women have been able to relieve or cure, by the use of that wonderful, woman's medicine,

WINE OF **CARDUI**

WOMAN'S RELIEF

"I recommend Cardui to all sick women," writes Mrs. A. C. Beaver of Unicoi, Tenn. "I suffered with headache, bearing-down pains, feet swelled, pains in shoulders and many others. At last I took Cardui, have gained 20 pounds and have found it the best medicine I ever used for female troubles."

At All Druggists

WRITE FOR FREE ADVICE, stating age and describing symptoms, to *Ladies Advisory Dept.*, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. E 37

ALL A MATTER OF INCHES.

Woman's Increased Height Makes Her Superior to Man.

I wonder if the love ideals of womanhood are changing with the sex, which is certainly in a transition state. At one time it was a rare event for a woman to marry a man much younger than herself; now it is a common one. Not so very long ago, in her secret heart, the unattached maiden rather longed for a master to whom she might play the part of admiring and adoring satellite; but in the present year of grace she prefers to be sovereign herself, and to have a prime minister who is useful and subordinate. Can this change be in any way due to the superior inches of the modern woman? A difference must inevitably exist between the day dreams of the six-foot something and the day dreams of five-foot nothing. Only the other evening, at a concert, I was much struck by the imposing manner in which a very tall woman, splendidly gowned, made her entrance into the room. She swept in as if the whole world belonged to her, while behind her followed an insignificant creature in black carrying her costly cloak, her fan and I don't know what else. Honestly, I felt sorry for him, but realized that my pity was wasted. One could see he exulted in his wife's magnificent appearance and his own subjection.—Black and White, London.

There is something about Kennedy's Laxative cough syrup that makes it different from others, as it causes a free yet gentle action of the bowels through which the cold is forced out of the system. At the same time it heals irritation and allays inflammation of the throat and lungs. It is pleasant to take. Children like it. Contains no opiates nor narcotics. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Steplechase for Women.

A steeplechase for women, held annually in Calcutta, is believed to be the only existing event of its kind. The course is two and a half miles long, with many mud fences, and the prize consists of a handsome cup.

Chicago's Advantages.

"New York is slow," complained the youth from Chicago. "Awfully slow, I know. Sometimes on New Year's night they throw bottles and dance on the tables a little, but they do that in some places every night in Chicago."

Greenland's Trial Marriage.

In parts of Greenland six months is the trial deadline, husband and wife separating if the "two-hearts-two-minds" theory develops discord instead of harmony.

Paganini's Violin.

The famous violin of Paganini, which was preserved in a glass case, has been found to be rotting, and it is certain that the wood will not last many years longer. This discovery has caused agitation as to the means of preserving the precious instrument. It has been decided that to keep it a few years longer it shall be taken out once a year and played on for an hour by the best pupil of the conservatoire. Only once since the death of the greatest violinist who ever lived has the violin, which is a superb Stradivarius, been touched, and that was some years ago, by the Spanish violinist, Pablo del Sarasate, to whom the city during a triumphal tour through Italy wished to offer a signal honor.

The Descent of Avernus.

When a man has two sets of morals, one for business and politics and the other for private and social life, we may be sure that it will not be long before he has but one, and it will be the worse of the two.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Live Chiefly on Corn and Beans.

Corn and beans are the staple articles of diet of the working classes of Mexico.

Unhappiness.

James—The attitude of unhappiness is not only painful, it is mean and ugly.

COULD SEE NOTHING UNFAIR.

Spectator Understood Game of Poker as Played in Tin Can.

Henry E. Dixey, the actor, was talking about the terrific fight that occurred recently on an Atlantic liner between two fat and elderly poker players. "It seems," said Mr. Dixie, with a smile, "that the first man lost $1,300 to the second and paid up. The second then lost $1,750 to the first, and refused to pay up. No wonder there was a fight, eh? If this sort of thing keeps up, the smoking room morals of a liner will fall as low as the gambling-room morals of Tin Can. A tenderfoot once visited Tin Can and watched with interest the poker play. From saloon to saloon he passed. Everything was wide open, and very gay and lively. But as he looked on at a poker game that had no limit the tenderfoot suddenly frowned. He had seen the dealer slip himself four aces from the bottom of the pack. 'Gracious powers,' whispered the tenderfoot, excitedly clutching the sleeve of the man next to him, 'did you notice that?' 'Notice what?' asked the other. 'Why, that scoundrel in the red shirt just dealt himself four aces.' The other looked at the tenderfoot calmly. 'Well, wasn't it his deal?' he said."

Oil for Oil Stones.

There are different grades of oil stones, hard and soft. The best oil to use on an oil stone is paraffin; water is better on a hard stone.

Girlhood and *Scott's Emulsion* are linked together.

The girl who takes *Scott's Emulsion* has plenty of rich, red blood; she is plump, active and energetic.

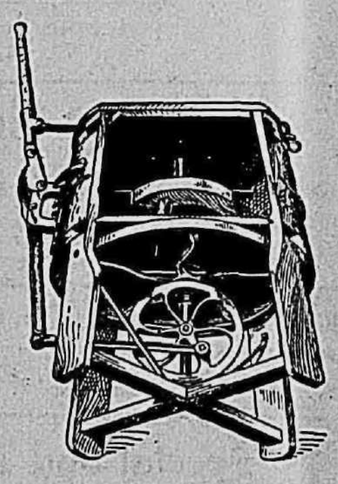
The reason is that at a period when a girl's digestion is weak, *Scott's Emulsion* provides her with powerful nourishment in easily digested form.

It is a food that builds and keeps up a girl's strength.

ALL DRUGGISTS; 50c. AND $1.00.

"ONE MINUTE" WASHER

See the fly wheel under the bottom of the tub? That's a feature of the "One Minute" Washer exclusively its own. This fly wheel is driven by a gear wheel attached and resteel balls just on a bicycle. prised how stop the machine once this wheel gets up speed. Two strokes of the handle are usually sufficient to get under headway---then the fly-wheel does half the work :: :: :: :: ::



W. H. TIFFANY

UNION BLOCK ANTIOCH, ILL.